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REPORT

ON THE

INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION, RESOURCES,

AND

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF MYSOOR,

UNDER THE SYSTEM PRESCRIBED BY THE

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

DATED 4th SEPTEMBER 1799.

BY MAJOR M. WILKS,

OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE,

ACTING RESIDENT AT MYSOOR.

Printed by Order of the Governor General in Council,

Fort William, 4th May, 1805.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No. 1. Extract of a Letter from the Acting Reſident at Myſoor, to the Secretary to Government in the Secret, Foreign and Political Department, tranſmitting the Report, dated Myſoor, 5th December, 1804. - - - PAGE. 1

— 2. REPORT - - - - 3

— 3. Appendix to the Report. - - - 53

— 4. Detail of Reſources applied to fixed objects and excluded in the firſt inſtance from the groſs Revenue. - - 63

— 5. Statement of the groſs Revenues of Myſoor for the year 1799-1800. - - - 65

— 6. Ditto ditto for the year 1800-1. - - 73

— 7. Ditto ditto for the year 1801-2. - - 81

— 8. Ditto ditto for the year 1802-3. - - 89

— 9. Comparative view of the groſs Revenues of the ſeveral Diſtricts of Myſoor in the year 1791, according to the amount inſerted in the Schedules of 1792, and of the years 1799-1800, 1800-1, 1801-2, and 1802-3, diſtinguiſhing each Diſtrict in the order in which they are inſerted in the Schedules of 1792 and 1799. - 97

— 10. Connected Detail of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Government of Myſoor for the firſt five years. - 105

— 11. Memorandum of the extraordinary expenſes incurred by the Government of Myſoor in conſequence of the War. 139

APPENDIX

CONTAINING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE AFFAIRS OF MYSOOR.

A. Extract from the Governor General's Minute, on the Affairs of Myſoor, dated Fort William, the 5th October 1804. - - - - - - 1

B. Letter from Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, to the Governor General, dated Seringapatam, 18th July 1804, on the affairs of Myfoor. - - - PAGE. 7

C. Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, dated the 5th October, 1804. - - - 13

(No. 1.)

Extract of a Letter from the Acting Reſident at Myſoor, to the Secretary to Government in the Secret, Foreign and Political Department, tranſmitting the Report, dated Myſoor, 5th December, 1804.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq.

Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I HAD the honor to receive yeſterday a Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, tranſmitting for my guidance, a Copy of the Diſpatch * which was addreſſed to that Government, by His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council, dated the 5th of October 1804.

Previouſly to the receipt of the directions contained in that diſpatch, I had prepared, and was about to diſpatch, a Report on the affairs of Myſoor, addreſſed to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George; and conceiving that it might not be expedient, to reviſe, and reform, an account of the paſt affairs of the Government of Myſoor, under the impreſſions ariſing from the important change, which has now been effected in its political relations; I am induced to requeſt that you will do me the honor of ſubmitting that Report in its actual form to the conſideration of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council.

* See Appendix C. which contains a copy of theſe Orders.

(No. 2.)

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK,

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, *&c. &c. &c.*

FORT ST. GEORGE.

MY LORD,

PAR. 1. A VARIETY of cauſes have prevented the ſucceſſive Reſidents at the Court of His Highneſs the Rajah of Myſoor, from preparing for the conſideration of the Government of Fort St. George, the detailed reports on the interior adminiſtration, the reſources and expenditure of the Government of Myſoor, which were preſcribed in the orders of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council, dated 4th September 1799.

Cauſes which have hitherto prevented the ſucceſſive Reſidents from preparing a Report.

2. During a conſiderable portion of the time in which Colonel Cloſe filled that important office, his attention was neceſſarily engroſſed by the means of eſtabliſhing, and conſolidating the authority of the new government; and ſubſequently, a long ſeries of ſevere ill health deprived the public of the uſeful information, which during that interval of leiſure, might otherwiſe have been expected from his well known talents.

3. The ſucceſſors of Colonel Cloſe have hitherto been prevented by other avocations of extenſive national importance, from a reſidence in Myſoor of ſufficient continuance, to admit of any conſiderable attention to the detail of ſuch a report.

4. When I was directed in the month of February laſt, to aſſume the temporary charge of this Reſidency, the probable period appeared to be extremely ſhort, during which I ſhould be required to act in that capacity; and each ſucceſſive month ſeemed to indicate the next as the time when I ſhould be relieved from the honorable duties with which I had been intruſted.

5. Under theſe circumſtances, I conſidered the time and opportunities, that I could poſſibly command, to be inconſiſtent with the adoption of any ſyſtematic plan, for preparing the materials of ſuch a report; and I accordingly refrained from extending my views beyond the execution of the current duties of the Reſidency.

6. Theſe duties however, neceſſarily involved a certain degree of inveſtigation, on ſeveral of the objects preſcribed by the inſtructions of September 1799; the general ſubject of Myſoor had formerly been rendered familiar to [illegible] by the communications of private friendſhip, and official intercourſe with Colonel Cloſe, and by the advantage of ſimilar communications added to written memoranda from Mr. Webbe. The materials for a report on ſome of thoſe objects, thus inſenſibly increaſed without the previous deſign of collecting them.

Deſultory and imperfect means of preparing the preſent reports.

7. It was my original intention to have transferred to Major Malcolm*, on his return to Myſoor, ſuch facts and memoranda as I might thus acquire, with the view of their being hereafter applied by him to the purpoſes of a general report; that Gentleman however, having lately repreſented to me the propriety of no longer delaying a communication, however imperfect, of ſuch information as may have been obtained, I have been induced chiefly at his ſuggeſtion, to attempt ſome arrangement of theſe deſultory materials, truſting to your Lordſhip's goodneſs for an indulgent conſideration of the ſources of imperfection which have been deſcribed.

* Reſident at Myſoor.

8. The Territories compoſing the preſent Dominions of His Highneſs the Rajah of Myſoor had, from the remoteſt periods of tradition, been held by a number of Polygars, and petty Rajahs, whoſe poſſeſſions were inceſſantly enlarged, diminiſhed, or alienated, by a ſeries of revolutions, which it would perhaps be impoſſible to trace, and unprofitable to deſcribe.

Ancient ſtate of Myſoor, held chiefly by Polygars.

9. The Dynaſty of Rajahs of Myſoor from whom Hyder Alli uſurped the government, although of ſome antiquity, is deſcended from a former dynaſty reduced at a remote period by one of thoſe revolutions.

10. The conduct of the Rajahs of Myſoor towards the Polygars whom they had conquered, or reduced to a ſtate of dependance, does not ſeem to have been governed by fixed rules. Their prevalent policy however appears to have reſembled that of Hyder Alli, who aimed at a gradual reduction of the direct authority of the Polygars.

Conduct towards the Polygars.

Of the Rajahs of Myſoor.

Of Hyder Alli.

11. Such of them as conſented to the payment of a moderate Peiſhcuſh, and performed their military ſervices with fidelity, were permitted to retain the exerciſe of the police, and of the civil government within their reſpective Pollams*.

12. The diſtricts of the refractory were generally annexed as conqueſts to the Circar lands. In one or the other of theſe modes, and chiefly in the latter, Hyder Alli reduced all the Polygars within his territories to obedience, precarious of courſe from the habits of the people, and always liable to interruption from any conſiderable diminution of the troops appointed for the ſervice of the reſpective diſtricts.

13. Tippoo Sultaun attempted, and with the qualification deſcribed in the preceding paragraph, I believe accompliſhed, in

* Pollam, the name by which the poſſeſſions of Polygars are deſignated.

Of Tippoo Sultaun, in the firſt years of his administration.

the early part of his adminiſtration, the ſubjugation of the whole of the Polygars, and the annexation of their lands to thoſe of the Circar; but during that complicated ſyſtem of fraud and malverſation of every kind, which grew out of the bigotry and groſs barbariſm of his Government, a large proportion of the Pollams, which continued to be repreſented at the Preſence* as under Circar management, were by a mutual colluſion of the Polygar and Aumil, held by the former; and the degree of authority which ſhould be exerciſed by the latter, came at length to depend on the ſufferance of the Polygar who had often but ſlender claims to that title.

And corrupt ſyſtem in the latter part of his Government.

State of the country at the period of the conqueſt. General claims of the Polygars to moſt of the diſtricts of Myſore.

14. On the eſtabliſhment of the preſent Government, there were accordingly few diſtricts that did not furniſh at leaſt one claimant, poſſeſſing or pretending to the hereditary juriſdiction.

And of chief villagers to become Polygars.

15. The miſchief was not confined to the revival of former pretenſions; in ſome caſes the Potails†, and in others, the Officers of Police, emulating the Polygar character, and copying their hiſtory, fought to obtain the independent rule of their reſpective villages, and the privilege of encroaching on their neighbours; and the Ryots who could afford a bribe, were generally ſucceſsful in procuring a falſe entry in the books of the diſtrict, of the quantity of land for which they paid a rent.

Falſe entries of the quantities of land procured by bribery.

Murder of the Aumils who attempted to correct theſe abuſes.

General corruption.

16. In ſome diſtricts attempts were made by the newly appointed Aſophs or Aumils, to reform theſe latter abuſes; but the frequent, and latterly, the ſyſtematic aſſaſſination of ſuch reformers, terrified their ſucceſſors; and theſe feeble and ineffectual efforts ſerved only to confirm the moſt baſe and abject reciprocation of licentiouſneſs and corruption.

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* Preſence here means Tippoo Sultaun.

† Potail, the head man of a village, with whom the village ſettlements are generally concluded.

17. When to this ſtate of things is added the turbulent character of the numerous Mahomedans, then inhabiting Myſoor, who were neceſſarily excluded from the liberal proviſion which had been extended to the principal Officers of the late adminiſtration, the taſk of eſtabliſhing the new Government, was of no ordinary difficulty; and its early and ſucceſsful accompliſhment muſt next to thoſe meaſures of a general nature which directed the great arrangements of that period, be attributed to the energy, the talents, and cordial co-operation, of the uncommon men, who were ſelected for the execution of the Civil* and Military† duties; and to the fortunate choice of a Dewan‡, who, to a mind of ſingular vigor, added an extenſive acquaintance with the reſources of the Country, and an intimate knowledge of characters; and was thus capable of collecting and combining at once, all that had been uſeful in the eſtabliſhments of the late Government.

These difficulties of the new adminiſtration aggravated by the number of turbulent Mahomedans.

Surmounted by a happy ſelection of inſtruments.

18. With a view to compoſe and encourage the well affected, and to obviate unneceſſary alarm in thoſe of an oppoſite character, the new adminiſtration commenced its proceedings, by proclaiming an unqualified remiſſion of all balances of revenue, and the reſtoration of the ancient Hindoo rate of Aſſeſſment, on the Lands, and in the Sayer§.

First act of the new Government.

To remit all balances of revenue.

And reſtore the ancient rates of aſſeſſment.

19. For the maintenance of public authority, a ſmall but ſelect body of Cavalry, Infantry, and Peons, was collected from the ruins of the Sultaun's Army; and for the preſervation of interior tranquility, a plan was adopted, which deſerves to be more particularly deſcribed. The ancient Military Force of the Country conſiſted of Peons or irregular Foot, variouſly armed, but principally with Matchlocks and Pikes; theſe men trained from

Military force collected for the maintenance of authority and internal tranquility.

History and

* Colonel Cloſe, Mr. Webbe, Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm.

† Major General Sir A. Wellesley. K. B.

‡ Poorniah, a Bramen, who was formerly the Miniſter of Finance under Tippoo Sultaun; he was ſelected by Lord Wellesley as a proper perſon to fill the important office of Prime Miniſter to the Rajah of Myſore.

§ Sayer. Duties levied on the interior trade of the Country.

their

their infancy according to their measure of discipline, to Military exercises, were most of them also cultivators of the soil; but the vacant part of the year had usually been allotted to Military enterprize, and when the circumstances of their respective Chiefs offered nothing more important, these restless habits led them to private depredation; it was necessary that men of these propensities should either be constantly restrained by the presence of a large Military force; or be made by proper employment to feel an interest in the stability of the Government; and there was no hesitation with regard to this alternative, if the latter should be found to be practicable. Hyder Alli had employed large bodies of these men in his Garrisons and Armies. Tippoo Sultaun had diminished their numbers for an increase of his regular Infantry; but neither of those Chieftains steadily pursued any systematic plan on this important subject.

Character of the Peons.

Alternative with regard to the measures to be pursued.

Conduct in this respect of Hyder Alli.

And of Tippoo Sultaun.

20. The system adopted by the Dewan, will be best understood from his first instructions on that subject to his Aumils, viz.

1. To engage in the service of the State, at least one individual from each family of the Military Class.

2. To respect the ancient usages of their several districts with regard to the terms on which Peons were bound to Military Service.

3. In all practicable cases, to assign waste lands, in lieu of one half of their pay, according to the prevailing usage of ancient times.

Measures of the Dewan;

And the conditions on which the Peons were attached to the service of the government.

21. Their local duties were defined to consist, in taking their easy tour of guard in the little forts or walled villages to which they were attached; and in being ready at all times to obey the calls of the Officers of Police.

22. Their village pay, half in land and half in money, varies from two to three rupees per month, with a Batta of three and a half, if called out from their respective districts, when frequent

quent reliefs according to their domeſtic convenience are always allowed. One thouſand of them were prevailed on to enroll themſelves for occaſional ſervice as Dooly Bearers, and four hundred and fifty of that number ſerved with the Company's Army during the late operations without a ſingle deſertion; and eight hundred and ſeventeen of the number, perform the duty of Runners to the Poſt Office of the Government of Myſoor.

Effect of theſe meaſures after an experience of five years.

23. This may perhaps be the moſt convenient place for ſtating the effect of this arrangement after an experience of five years; the number of Peons thus enrolled, excluſively of thoſe in conſtant pay, amounted during the two firſt years to 20,027 perſons; and their annual pay to 2,25,862 Canterai Pagodas: better information and improved arrangements, enabled the Dewan in the third year to reduce the number to 17,726, and the expence to 1,84,718 Canterai pagodas. In the fourth and fifth years, they were reduced to 15,247 perſons, and the expence to 1,48,478 Canterai Pagodas; and this amount is conſidered by the Dewan to be nearly as low as it can with prudence be reduced.

Number and Expence of the eſtabliſhment in the ſeveral years.

Entered as a revenue charge, but is not excluſively ſo for the following reaſons.

24. This head of diſburſement is entered in the public accounts under the Expences of Management; and if conſidered excluſively as a revenue charge, is doubtleſs very heavy. The following conſiderations however will ſhew, that it is balanced by very important advantages, excluſively of the realization of the revenue.

The tranquility of the country to be chiefly attributed to this meaſure.

Firſt. The tranquility of the country has never experienced the leaſt interruption, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Government; and although this reſult may be in part attributed to the maintenance of a fixed military eſtabliſhment, for general purpoſes, yet this cauſe is by no means adequate to the effect produced, if any general diſcontent had prevailed among the Peons. In fact there is every reaſon to believe, that they are generally ſatisfied with their preſent condition.

Private depre-

Secondly. During the latter part of the Government of Tippoo

dation, effectually checked.

Sultaun, the ſyſtem of private oppreſſion had been ſo effectually organized, that a portion of the crop was uniformly paid by the Ryots as the price of exemption from plunder. When the arrangements of the Peons had been ſufficiently conſolidated, the Dewan was enabled to relieve the Country from this ſource of oppreſſion.

An efficient Police eſtabliſhed.

Thirdly. By means of the large eſtabliſhment of Peons, a Police has been organized, throughout the Country, not yielding in vigor and efficiency to any that I have had the opportunity of obſerving in other parts of India, and finally an irregular force of 20,000 well affected men can, in conſequence of this arrangement, be aſſembled on any emergency at a few days notice.

20,000 men added to the military force on any emergency.

25. While theſe preliminary meaſures were in the courſe of being effected, the Dewan and the Reſident commenced their tour through the Country; accompanied by the ſmall body of Troops which the Dewan had been able to collect and equip.

The Dewan and the Reſident commence their tour.

Meaſures regarding the Polygars moſt urgent.

26. The meaſures to be adopted with regard to the Polygars were the firſt which preſſed for adjuſtment, and the explicit directions contained in the inſtructions of the Governor General in Council, were entirely conformable to the previous opinions of the Dewan.

Important ſervices of Colonel Cloſe on that difficult occaſion.

27. The talents, the addreſs, and the high reputation of Colonel Cloſe, to which may be attributed a large portion of all that Your Lordſhip in Council ſhall approve in the adminiſtration of Myſoor, were of the moſt eſſential aid to the Dewan, in the arrangement of this moſt arduous affair: the impediments were numerous, perplexing and hazardous: but I believe that Colonel Cloſe, with the unaſſuming efficiency which belongs to his character, ſurmounted all theſe obſtacles without reporting a difficulty.

The authority of the Government

28. The direct authority of the Government of Myſoor has been

been introduced, and effectually maintained, in all the Pollams situated within its Territory.

effectually introduced into the Pollams.

29. The lineal descendants and families of several of the most powerful Polygars were destroyed in the general massacre of prisoners, which was ordered by Tippoo Sultaun, subsequently to the defeat of his Army by Lord Cornwallis on the 15th May 1799.

30. A few persons who preferred the chance of future commotions, to a suitable and respectable provision, have retired from the Country: a still smaller number, of refractory conduct, were imprisoned: but the greater proportion have accepted gratuitous pensions, civil offices, or military command, on the condition of residing at Mysoor, or accompanying the Dewan when absent from that place: and are treated by him with a degree of deference and attention, which appear to be judicious and acceptable.

And the Polygars generally reconciled to that measure.

31. The corrupt system which has already been described, opposed the impediments which might have been expected, to the regular introduction of the authority of the Government, into the remaining parts of the Country.

Introduction of the authority of the Government into the rest of the country.

32. The expedient of assassinating an Aumil was resorted to, at an early period; but the Police had even then assumed so efficient a form, that all the murderers were traced and executed: and this savage experiment has not been renewed.

The murder of an Aumil once resorted to,

But not renewed.

33. The revolutions which had occurred at an earlier or more recent period in every district of Mysoor do not seem to have altered the tenures on which the lands were held by the actual cultivators of the soil.

Tenures of the land, generally similar to those in the lower Carnatic;

34. With the exception of Bednore and Bullum hereafter to be

be noticed, the general [illegible] of land does not differ from that which prevails in the Lower Carnatic.

35. It is described in the technical language of the Revenue in the lower Carnatic by a term (*Meeras**) not very well appropriated to so imperfect a tenure: and I believe is defined in the Records of Fort St. George, to be "*the hereditary right of cultivation*," or the right of a Tenant and his Heirs, to occupy, a certain ground, so long as they continue to pay the customary rent of the district; but as in the actual condition of the people, the rent can only be paid while the land is cultivated, I believe it is held, that the right no longer exists, than while it is thus exercised: and when the tenant ceases to cultivate, the right reverts to the Government, which is free to confer it on another.

Tenure described.

36. In the provinces of Bednore and Bullum, the property of the soil is vested in the landholder; and the hereditary right of succession to that property is held in as great respect, as in any part of Europe. The rents being paid in money, and the Officers of the Government having no further interference with the Ryots, than to receive those rents, the tenure of land in those Provinces is highly respectable.

Exceptions of Bednore and Bullum, where the property of this soil is vested in the landholder.

37. This venerable institution of hereditary property and fixed rents is attributed to Seapa Naick, a Rajah, who governed that Country in the [blank in the original] Century, and the rent established by him is said to have continued without augmentation until the conquest by Hyder Alli; there is reason however to believe, that under the form of contributions, to defray the expence of marriages and aids on extraordinary occasions, the rent actually paid, was considerably enhanced: Military Service was at all times a condition of the tenure.

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* An Arabic word signifying *Inheritance*

On

On the conqueſt of Bednore by Hyder Alli in the year 1763 he at firſt attempted to conciliate the principal landholders; but having diſcovered a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate him, ſupported by the landholders, and headed by the Chief Officers of the late Government, and ſome of his own confidential Servants, he proceeded, after the execution of not leſs than three hundred perſons, to diſarm the landholders; and to commute their Military Service for a Money payment; holding the Country in ſubjection, by means of an eſtabliſhment of 25,000 foreign Peons. In the long period which has ſince elapſed, the Military habits of the natives have been in ſome degree extinguiſhed, and the Dewan having no waſte lands to confer, continues to employ ſuch Peons as are requiſite from other diſtricts on a money payment.

Military Service in Bednore.

Commuted by Hyder Alli fo a money payment.

38. This aſſeſſment of the lands continued without alteration until the Peace of 1792, which deprived Tippoo Sultaun of one-half of his territories, and ſuggeſted to him the ſingular expedient of compenſating that loſs, by a proportional aſſeſſment on his remaining poſſeſſions. This meaſure in Bednore, as well as elſewhere, produced an effect exactly the converſe of what was intended: and added to other abundant cauſes, terminated, in the abſolute ruin of his finances.

39. On the eſtabliſhment of the preſent Government of Myſoor, the landholders of Bednore attempted to ſtipulate for the reſtoration of the ancient rates of land tax of Seapa Naick, and the remiſſion of the pecuniary commutation for Military ſervice eſtabliſhed by Hyder Alli: It was aſcertained in Bednore, and I believe alſo in Canara, that the commutation fixed by Hyder is fair and moderate: the rates of 1764 have accordingly been adopted as the fixed land tax, and at this time appear to give ſatisfaction.

The aſſeſſment of 1764 adopted by the preſent Government.

40. The province of Ballum was never effectually conquered,

until Military roads were opened through the foreſt towns by the Honorable Major General Wellesley in the year 1801-2.

41. The authority of Hyder Alli, or of Tippoo Sultaun, over this province, was extremely precarious, and the preſence of an Army was always neceſſary, to enforce the payment of the revenue; the rates of the land tax had accordingly fluctuated; but have been fixed by the preſent Government, at a ſtandard which appears to be acceptable to the landholders. No part of Myſoor has been more tranquil than Bullum, ſince the period that the actual authority of the government was for the firſt time introduced into that province in 1801-2.

Rents in Bullum have fluctuated. But are now fixed.

42. The Dewan appears to have an adequate conception of the advantages both to the ryots, and the government, of a ſyſtem of hereditary landed property, and fixed rents, over the more precarious tenures which prevail in other parts of Myſoor.

The Dewan ſenſible of the benefits of ſuch tenures.

43. The inhabitants of the diſtrict of Tayoor had rather the tradition than the exerciſe of ſuch rights, which has been reſtored to them by the preſent Dewan; and throughout the country, he has generally confirmed the property of the ſoil to the poſſeſſors of plantations of Arica*, Cocoa-nut, and other plants, which are not annual; the exceptions to this latter meaſure principally apply to gardens and plantations which had gone to decay under the late government, from over aſſeſſment; and to thoſe which have recently been formed, and do not yet admit of the adjuſtment of a fixed rent: he ſhews a general diſpoſition to accede to the propoſals of individuals, for fixing the rents, and ſecuring the property on every deſcription of land; but he does not preſs it, as a meaſure of government, which the ryots habitually receive with ſuſpicion; and holds the opinion that people muſt be made gradually to underſtand and wiſh for ſuch a meaſure, before it can be conferred and received as a benefit.

Has reſtored them in Tayoor.

Eſtabliſhed in plantations; and encourages the people to wiſh for their gradual introduction.

* Beetle tree.

44. The general tenure of the other lands in Myſoor has been already deſcribed.

45. The whole of the revenue is under Amauny management. The cultivatiors of dry lands pay a fixed money rent, calculated to be equal to about one-third of the crop; and thoſe of the Wet or Rice lands, a payment nominally in kind of about one-half of the crop; but generally diſcharged in money at the averaged rates of the Diſtrict, which are adjuſted ſoon as the ſtate of the crop admits of an eſtimate being made of its value. When the Aumil and Ryots cannot agree on the money payment, it is received in kind. The precarious nature of the Rice cultivation in the Central and Eaſtern part of Myſoor, (which will be noticed hereafter,) makes it difficult to remedy this very inconvenient practice; and it has hitherto been found impracticable to adjuſt any money rents for wet cultivation, in thoſe parts of the country. In the Weſtern range ſome farmers have made the experiment of a money rent for Rice ground, but the Warum or payment in kind is generally found ſo much more profitable, by the facility it affords of defrauding the government, that the adjuſtment of money rents for that deſcription of land is not making much progreſs.

Revenue under Amauny management.

Dry lands pay a money rent of ⅓ the crop.

Rice lands in kind ½ the crop.

Inconvenience of this practice, and difficulty of abolishing it.

46. It has been ſtated that the aſſeſſment on dry lands, is about one-third of the crop, and on wet lands about one-half; it is not however to be inferred, that theſe proportions give the relative value of equal portions of wet and dry land. An aſſumption of theſe proportions as a meaſure of value, would lead to the moſt extenſive errors; and as *Ragee* *, the principal produce of dry land, conſtitutes the food of the great maſs of the inhabitants, it may be uſeful in this place and requiſite to a correct knowledge of the nature of theſe aſſeſſments, to ſtate the details neceſſary to a true computation.

Caution againſt applying the foregoing rents in computing the value of lands.

47. The mode of eſtimating the quantity of land in Myſoor,

True grounds.

* Ragee. A ſpecies of Dry Grain.

is

is not by actual meaſurement, but by the quantity of ſeed grain required to ſow the arable land.

48. The term Candy, a dry meaſure hitherto of variable quantity in different Diſtricts, which will be noticed hereafter, is that which is univerſally applied in deſcribing a portion of land.

49. Thus a Candy of land ſignifies, the extent in which a Candy of ſeed grain is ſown; but as any given extent of wet land, requires about four times the quantity of ſeed, that can be ſown with advantage in the ſame extent of dry land, it follows, that a Candy of dry land is about four times as large as a Candy of wet land: and this difference in the amount of ſeed and produce in a given extent of land, appears to conſtitute the true ſuperiority of wet land over dry.

50. On theſe data, let the groſs produce of a Candy of wet land be taken at 24: its rent ($\frac{1}{2}$) is 12: the groſs produce of the ſame Candy of dry land gives a rent ($\frac{1}{3}$) of 8, but this Candy being four times the extent of the former, the actual extent in wet land which gives a rent of 12, gives in dry land a rent of no more than 2: and the true relative value of wet and dry land, inſtead of being as $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ is as ſix to one nearly, and exactly ſo, if both be exactly of the ſame claſs in point of quality.

Of computation.

51. In conſidering the tenures and the aſſeſſments of lands, in Myſoor, it was difficult to refrain from ſome attempt, towards eſtimating the relative condition of the people, compared with thoſe of other countries, in regard to the proportion of the groſs produce of the ſoil which rewards the labour of the huſbandry.

Deſcription of tenures and aſſeſſments of lands, leads to a conſideration of the people in regard to the profits of huſbandry.

52. It is extremely difficult to find any native, capable of entering into the very minute details, neceſſary for a practical analyſis, of the receipts and diſburſements of an Indian farm, who poſſeſſes at the ſame time ſufficient intelligence, candour, and diſintereſted-

neſs,

neſs, to communicate what he knows. I have accordingly found that the many plauſible details with which I have been furniſhed, in converſation and in writing, differ each from the other; and all contain internal evidence of fallacy.

Difficult to procure unbiaſſed information.

53. In England I believe it is uſual to compute one-third of the groſs produce, to form the rent payable to the Landlord; one-third to replace the charges of Huſbandry: and one-third to remain to the Farmer.

Proportions in England of the profits of husbandry.

54. I have endeavoured to compare this computation with ſuch Data in Myſoor, as are the leaſt liable to controverſy. Lands are divided into three claſſes, according to their reſpective fertility; and the rent of any given meaſure of land differs, according to the claſs to which it belongs; but a compariſon of the rent and groſs produce of any of the claſſes, will furniſh nearly the ſame reſult. I have ſelected the firſt claſs for the following computation.

Attempt to compute the proportions in Myſoor.

55. Where the Candy is of two hundred Seers, a Coodo or twentieth part of ſuch Candy is a portion requiring ten ſeers of ſeed grain; one ſuch Coodo of the beſt dry land is rented at ſeven Canterai fanams, and one ſuch Coodo of the beſt wet land is worth $10\frac{1}{2}$ Canterai fanams.

56. It is admitted that one plough tolerably managed, works up ſeven ſuch Coodoos of dry land, and five ſuch Coodoos of wet land; and that theſe are the proportions of wet and dry Land, moſt convenient for the allotment of labor, and moſt generally in uſe.

57. On theſe data, the following ſtatement will ſhow the amount of rent and groſs produce, reſpectively to be derived from the labour of one plough, and of courſe the proportion of any number.

	Number of Coodoos.		Rent of one Coodoo.		Total Rent.		Relation of Rent and Produce.		Groſs Produce.
Dry Land, -	7	×	7	=	49	÷	3	=	147
Wet Land, -	5	×	$10\frac{1}{2}$	=	$52\frac{1}{2}$	÷	2	=	105
Total Rent, $101\frac{1}{2}$ Groſs Produce 252.									

58. An induſtrious huſbandman in Myſoor therefore, pays to the Government an averaged rent, equal to forty per cent nearly, of the groſs produce of his crops; ſixty per cent remains to replace the charges of huſbandry, and to reward the labour of the huſbandman.

59. It will be obvious that the expenſive ſtock and machinery of an Engliſh farm, will require a much larger proportion of the produce than the oxen and ſimple implements of an Indian Ryot, to replace the charges of huſbandry; and if, inſtead of the Engliſh proportion of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, we allot to the Indian farmer the ample allowance of twenty-ſeven per cent, there will remain to the Ryot thirty-three per cent, of the groſs produce of his crop: without reckoning the profits ariſing from live ſtock, which the celebrated author of the Wealth of Nations conſiders to be ſo invariable a ſource of advantage to the farmer, as to be reckoned among the products of land which always furniſh rent.

The compariſon not unfavorable to Myſoor.

60. If as I truſt and believe, no error has been made in this computation, the condition of the people of Myſoor with regard to the portion of the groſs produce of the ſoil, which rewards the labour of the huſbandman, may be contemplated with no ordinary degree of ſatisfaction; as bearing the teſt of equal compariſon with the profits of an Engliſh farmer.

61. The

61. The internal ſtructure of the Government which is intended to ſecure theſe advantages, although far removed from the ſame ſtandard of compariſon, is yet of the higheſt intereſt: and I propoſe to attempt a feeble ſketch of its component parts, before entering on the details of revenue; referring for more minute information in each department, to the heads of the reſpective items of expenditure annexed to this report, which have been framed with a view to this kind of explanation.

In what degree theſe advantages are ſecured to the people by the internal ſtructure of the government.

Sketch of the Government.

62. The Civil Government is divided into three departments;

Civil departments.

Firſt. Treaſury and finance.

1. Treaſury and finance.

Second. Revenue.

2. Revenue.

Third. Miſcellaneous, not included in the two former.

3. Miſcellaneous.

The conduct of the Military eſtabliſhment is entruſted to two diſtinct departments of Cavalry and Infantry, &c.

4. and 5. Military Department.

The Candachar, or eſtabliſhment of Peons already deſcribed, is under the direction of a ſixth ſeparate department, partaking both of Civil and Military functions, in its relation to the Police, the Poſt Office, and the Army. The Military department will be more conveniently reſumed when diſcuſſing the expenditure of the Government.

6. Candachar, both Civil and Military.

The Dewan may be conſidered perſonally to preſide over every department.

63. The operations of the firſt department are extremely ſimple. Each diſtrict has its chief Golar, who keeps the key of the Treaſury; the Seriſhtadar has the account, the Aumil affixes his ſeal, and the Treaſury cannot be opened except in the preſence of theſe three perſons. The Seraff examines the Coins received on account of the revenue, affixes his ſeal to the bags of treaſure diſpatched to the General Treaſury, and is reſponſible for all deficiencies in the quality of the coin.

1. Treaſury and finance.

64. A ſimilar proceſs, ſanctioned by the ſealed order of the Dewan, attends the diſburſement of caſh at the General Treaſury: and

and the accounts are kept, in the ſame ſtyle of real accuracy, and apparent confuſion, which is uſual in other parts of India.

65. The Government having hitherto been ſo happy as not to anticipate its revenues, and declining on grounds of religious prejudice to receive an intereſt for money, is unacquainted with thoſe complicated operations of finance which form ſo difficult a ſtudy under the Governments of Europe.

2. Revenue will be reſumed.

66. The ſecond, or department of revenue will be reſumed.

3. Miſcellaneous, comprizing two principal heads.

67. The third department, together with ſeveral indefinite duties, comprizes two principal heads, viz.

Firſt, The Regulation of the Rajah's eſtabliſhment of State, and of his Houſehold; and

Secondly, The cuſtody of the Judicial records.

68. Colonel Cloſe made a report on the expences of the Rajah's houſehold, to which his attention had been called in a particular manner by the inſtructions of the 4th September 1799, and theſe will be found in conſiderable detail, in the annual account of expenditure, annexed to this report. Theſe expences are ſmall, in conſequence of the Rajah's minority, and muſt be expected to encreaſe.

1. Eſtabliſhment of State, and the Rajah's houſehold.

69. The forms of His Highneſs's Court are regulated according to the cuſtoms of his Anceſtors, under the direction of the Ranee, or widow of the Rajah Chick Kiſtna Raj Wodiaver, who died in the year 1766.

70. This very reſpectable Princeſs, who has had the ſingular fortune to witneſs the progreſs and completion of the uſurpation of Hyder Alli, to outlive the aggrandizement, and the fall of that once formidable Dynaſty, and to contemplate the reſtoration

of

of her Houſe, preſides over the ceremonial part of this department, with great ſenſe, and a due attention to ſplendour and œconomy.

71. The perſonal reſpect to be paid by the Dewan to the Rajah, and to his relations, is intimately connected with this ſubject, and is preſcribed to the Reſident as an object of particular attention.

Connected with proper reſpect from the Dewan.

72. I have uniformly remarked in the Dewan, a very decorous attention to theſe obſervances; but there is a branch of the official arrangements which appears to me to derogate from the ſpirit of theſe injunctions.

Which he duly obſerves. Certain official arrangements derogate in ſome degree from that object.

73. The Lall Baug on the Iſland of Seringapatam was originally aſſigned as an habitation to the Reſident, and the Dewan at the ſame time eſtabliſhed on that Iſland, the principal Mint, the General Treaſury, and the Huzzoor Cutcherri of the Rajah's government, partly for the convenience of communication with the Reſident, but chiefly becauſe Myſoor, (the place appointed for the ſeat of the Rajah's government,) was unprovided with any buildings for theſe general purpoſes. Theſe deficiencies have ſince been ſupplied at Myſoor; and the Lall Baug having been pronounced uninhabitable, from its extreme unhealthineſs, the Reſident's tents may be pitched with equal convenience at either of theſe places.

74. It appears to be eſſential to the reſpect, and conſideration, which is due to His Highneſs the Rajah, even during his minority, that he ſhould be ſurrounded by the principal departments, and officers of his government; the eſtabliſhment of thoſe departments, and the reſidence of thoſe officers at Seringapatam, has not only the exterior appearance, but the virtual effect, of holding His Highneſs's court at a diſtance from his perſon.

75. This arrangement becomes the more indecorous, as His Highneſs advances in years; and it ſeems to be expedient on every account, to direct the permanent removal to Myſoor of all the public departments of the government.

Second head. Cuſtody of the judicial records.

76. The remaining branch of the third department is the cuſtody of the Judicial records.

General adminiſtration of juſtice.

77. In the adminiſtration of juſtice, as in every other branch of the government, due regard has been given to the ancient inſtitutions of the country; and to the doctrines of the Hindoo law.

78. There is no ſeparate department for the adminiſtration of juſtice in Myſoor, with the exception of Cauzies in the principal towns, whoſe duties are limited to the adjuſtment of eccleſiaſtical matters among the Mahomedan inhabitants.

79. Matters of the ſame nature among the Hindoos are uſually determined according to Mamool or antient precedent, and where there is no Mamool, by the doctrine of the Shaſters, if any can be found to apply.

Police.

80. The Aumil of each diſtrict ſuperintends the department of Police, and determines in the minor caſes of complaint for perſonal wrongs; the eſtabliſhment of Candachar Peons gives great efficiency to this department.

81. Three Soubadars for the purpoſes of general ſuperintendence, have been eſtabliſhed over the reſpective provinces of Bangalore, Chittledroog and Bednore, and theſe officers direct the proceedings in all important caſes, criminal or civil.

Criminal juſtice.

82. On the apprehenſion of any perſons criminally accuſed, the Soubadar, or the Aumil, if he ſees cauſe for public trial, orders

orders a Panchaet or Commiſſion of Five, to be aſſembled in open Cutcherri; to which all inhabitants of reſpectability and unconnected with the party, have the right of becoming aſſeſſors. Trial.

83. The proceedings of this commiſſion, in which are always included the defence of the priſoner, and the teſtimony of ſuch perſons as he chooſes to ſummon, are forwarded to the Dewan, accompanied by the ſpecial report of the Soubadar or Aumil.

84. In caſes of no doubt, and little importance, the Dewan makes his deciſion on the inſpection of theſe proceedings.

85. In matters of difficulty, or affecting the life, or liberty of the priſoner, the caſe is brought for final hearing before the Dewan, who pronounces his ſentence, aſſiſted by the judgment of the Reſident. Sentence.

86. Sentence of death has never been pronounced, excepting in caſes of murder or plunder on the frontier. Puniſhment.

87. Theft and robbery are puniſhed with impriſonment, and hard labour, for a period proportioned to the nature of the crime. Fines are diſcouraged, as a dangerous inſtrument in the hands of ſubordinate authority; Corporal puniſhment is prohibited.

88. The following ſtate of the Executions and Confinements in the ſeveral years, will ſhew, that excluſively of accidental cauſes, the important object of preventing crimes, by means of an active Police, has been gradually attained to a reſpectable degree.

EXECUTIONS.

EXECUTIONS.

First	Year	18 including 10 for the murder of an Aumil.
Second	——	4.
Third	——	26 including 12 for the rebellions in Bullum, and of Dhoondia, and 11 of two gangs of Robbers and Murderers, chiefly from Chareal, Total 23, remains 3.
Fourth	——	3.
Fifth	——	1.

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR AND CONFINEMENT.

First	Year	385.
Second	——	231.
Third	——	253 The numbers in these two years are accounted for from the turbulent characters let loose on society by the subjugation of Bullum.
Fourth	——	441.
Fifth	——	149.

In the period which has elapsed of the sixth year, the number sentenced to hard labour or short imprisonment has been seventy-three, and the number of prisoners now actually remaining is no more than one hundred and eighty-five. Thirty-five have died, and one thousand three hundred and three have been discharged on the expiration of the periods for which they were sentenced.

89. The administration of Civil justice is conducted in a manner analogous to that of the Criminal.

90. The proclamation which announced a remission of all balances of revenue, among other benefits which it conferred on the people of Mysoor, shut up the most productive source of litigation.

Power of the Aumil.

91. The Aumil has the power of hearing and determining, in open Cutcherri, and not otherwise, all cases of disputed property not exceeding the value of five Pagodas.

92. Causes

92. Cauſes to a large amount are heard and determined by a Panchaet compoſed as above deſcribed; and as publicity is conſidered to afford an important ſecurity againſt irregular or partial proceedings, the reſpectable inhabitants are encouraged to attend as aſſeſſors, according to their leiſure and convenience.

Trial of civil cauſes.

93. In caſes where both the parties are Hindoos, the Panchaet is uſually compoſed of Hindoos; where the parties are of different ſects, the Panchaet is formed of two perſons from the ſect of each party, and a fifth from the ſect of the defendant.

94. In plain caſes where no difference of opinion has occurred in the Panchaet, the Aumil confirms their award; and forwards their proceedings to the preſence.

Awards confirmed and forwarded to the Dewan.

95. In caſes of difficulty or variety of opinion, the proceedings are forwarded with the report of the Soubadar or Aumil, to the Dewan, who pronounces a final deciſion in communication with the Reſident; or if he ſees cauſe, orders a rehearing before himſelf.

Or referred in caſes of doubt.

Final deciſion.

96. In all caſes whatever, the parties have the right of appeal to the Dewan; and his frequent tours through the country facilitate the practice of this right.

97. The form of proceeding in civil caſes, differs materially from the practice of Engliſh Courts.

98. Before the trial commences, the plaintiff firſt, and then the defendant, are each required to give a circumſtantial narrative of the tranſaction which involves the matter at iſſue; this narrative is carefully committed to writing, and twice read over to the party who corrects what has not been properly ſtated; the document is then authenticated by the ſignature of the party, of two witneſſes, and of a public Officer.

Form of proceeding in civil caſes.

99. The

99. The correct agreement of this narrative, with the facts ſubſequently eſtabliſhed, is conſidered to conſtitute ſtrong circumſtantial evidence in favor of the party, and its diſagreement with any material fact, to amount to the preſumption of a fictitious claim or falſe defence.

100. The Hindoo Law ſeems indirectly to enjoin this branch of the proceeding.

101. Teſtimony is received according to the religion of the witneſs, firſt for the plaintiff, and then for the defendant; and the members of the Panchaet, their aſſeſſors, or witneſſes called for the purpoſe, depoſe to matters of general notoriety.

102. The Panchaet, in caſes of difficulty, uſually prefix to their award a few diſtinct propoſitions, explaining the grounds of their deciſion, which generally ſeem to be drawn with conſiderable ſagacity.

Remarkable diſtinction in the principles of receiving evidence

103. But the object in which the principles of proceeding differ moſt eſſentially, from thoſe of an Engliſh Court, is in the degree of credit which is given to the teſtimony upon Oath.

In England

104. It appears to be in the ſpirit of Engliſh juriſprudence to receive as true, the teſtimony of a competent Witneſs until his credibility is impeached.

and in Myſoor.

105. It is a fixed rule of evidence in Myſoor, to ſuſpect as falſe the teſtimony of every Witneſs, until its truth is otherwiſe ſupported.

106. It follows as a conſequence of this principle, that the Panchaets are anxious for the examination of collateral facts, of matters of general notoriety, and of all that enters into circumſtantial evidence: and that their deciſions are infinitely more influenced

influenced by that deſcription of proof, than is conſiſtent with the received rules of evidence, to which we are accuſtomed, or could be tolerated in the practice of an Engliſh Court.

107. I have frequently converſed with the Dewan, and with the moſt intelligent members of theſe Panchaets, on the ſubject of this new principle in the reception of evidence: and none of theſe perſons have heſitated to defend the rule, and to avow, as an abſtract propoſition founded on experience, that the preſumption is infinitely ſtronger againſt the veracity, than in favor of the truth, of a witneſs.

108. The period is not very remote when the perſon who ſhould have openly adverted to defective veracity, as a general characteriſtic of the people of India, would have been conſidered in other countries as the victim of an illiberal prejudice, or the author of are unmerited calumny. The tranſlation of their civil and religious inſtitutes, has now laid open to the general reader, the apology or the expiation of perjury in moſt of its forms: and the moſt enlightened authorities of the law, have pronounced their practical conviction, that the natives of India are lamentably deficient in that ordinary degree of veracity, which in other countries is cheriſhed as the vital principle of moral conduct, and the foundation of all the virtues.

109. On an abſtract view of the principle which has been noticed, it would ſeem to be more conſonant to reaſon to receive teſtimony at the value which it probably poſſeſſes, than to accept it at a value, which it probably does not poſſeſs: but it would be foreign to the object of this Report, and ſtill more remote from the competence of its author to diſcuſs the practicablity, or expedience of reconciling this rule of evidence to any fixed principles of juriſprudence. Reflections on this diſtinction.

110. It would be more encouraging to the views of a benevolent legiſlator,

legiſlator, to attribute the defective morals of the people, chiefly to the deſpotic Government, under which they have immemorially lived; involving the habitual neceſſity of oppoſing fraud to force, and to conclude, that the evil would gradually ſubſide, on the eſtabliſhment of a better order of things.

111. It would be ſtill more conſoling to believe, with the celebrated author of the "Spirit of Laws," that religion, however erroneous, is the beſt ſecurity we can have for the probity of men; and that its errors may be corrected by the civil laws, extending their influence over the morals of a people. That venerable authority had probably in view the definition of religion, which views it as binding the conſciences of men; and if in the caſe of teſtimony, the Hindoo ſyſtem (by whatever name it may be called) ſhall be found defective in that eſſential hold; the taſk may well be conſidered arduous, to build any connection morally uſeful, on a foundation ſo frail and unſubſtantial.

112. I ſolicit your Lordſhip's pardon for the preſumption of entering at all into a diſquiſition ſo little analogous to the ſtudies and habits of my life, but I have ventured with great humility to believe, that if this ſtriking diverſity in the principle of the reception of evidence, ſhould furniſh to an enlightened legiſlator, any *uſeful reflections for* the better adminiſtration of juſtice, to the Inhabitants of Britiſh India; the ſuggeſtions, however crude, by which it may have been introduced to his notice, would not be altogether deſtitute of public utility.

Review of the powers committed to the Aumils and Subadars.

Protection of the People, finally depend on the Dewan and the Reſident.

113. It will be obſerved from the foregoing ſketch of the internal Government, that extenſive powers are committed to the Aumils of the diſtricts, ſubject to the controul of the Subadars of provinces, and ultimately of the Dewan, on whom and on the extent of interference, which the Reſident may find it neceſſary to employ, muſt finally depend, the degree of protection afforded to the people, in matters appertaining to the Revenue, and in the enjoyment of their Civil Rights.

114. On this moſt important branch of the adminiſtration of Myſoor, your Lordſhip will doubtleſs expect explicit information, and as the ſubject is on more accounts than one of ſome delicacy, your Lordſhip will probably not diſapprove my founding this head of Report, excluſively on facts, which are conſiſtent with my perſonal knowledge. On other ſubjects, I truſt that I ſhall not incur the imputation of egotiſm.

This ſubject is delicate.

And the report is founded excluſively on perſonal obſervation of fact.

115. On firſt aſſuming the honorable charge committed to me by your Lordſhip, I was aſſailed in various forms by perſons, who wiſhed to become the channel of communicating complaints; experience had inſtructed me, that there was no ſafety for myſelf or for the people, in tolerating ſuch channels; and the determination to hear principals only, occaſioned ſome delay.

116. After ſome frivolous repreſentations, (which ſeemed rather to be deſigned as a teſt of my diſpoſition to hear, and inveſtigate,) ſeveral complaints were preferred, ſome of them exhibiting a picture of the moſt intolerable oppreſſion and rapacity.

117. The Dewan evinced the greateſt anxiety that I ſhould *perſonally* inveſtigate theſe complaints; and propoſed, without the leaſt heſitation, to ſummon the Aumils accuſed, and all records and perſons whoſe teſtimony was deſired by the perſons complaining.

118. The firſt, and apparently the moſt grievous caſe, will exhibit the general character of theſe complaints.

119. A farmer of the excluſive privilege of ſelling arrack, found near the cloſe of the year, that he had made a loſing bargain; and ſolicited the Aumil, to exonerate him from his contract, to examine the accounts of his receipts and diſburſements, and allow him a ſalary for his labour. The complaint ſtated that the Aumil had availed himſelf of this pretext to devote the whole

property of the complainant to mercileſs plunder, and that the Dewan had refuſed to afford him redreſs. The reſult of a moſt minute inveſtigation ſhewed that his goods had been diſtrained after a patient hearing, for the payment of a fair balance; that he had impoſed on the Aumil with falſe accounts; and that a farther ſum was ſtill due, which the Aumil had not detected.

120. Some caſes, rather of error, than of fault, were rectified as ſoon as diſcovered: they ſeemed to ariſe from perſonal enmity to the Aumils, to whom they had not been repreſented in the firſt inſtance, nor referred to the Dewan. In other caſes the Aumils required and received a ſuitable admonition.

121. Since this period, perſons from the moſt remote parts of the Country have come to repreſent grievances, real or imaginary, and every ſuch complaint has been inveſtigated.

122. Among the whole of theſe Complaints, I have found but one caſe of unqualified oppreſſion.

123. The inſtance was diſtreſſing from the circumſtance, that the Aumil was nearly related to the Dewan: but reparation was immediately made; and the Aumil was diſmiſſed from his ſituation with diſgrace.

124. I have purpoſely ſeparated theſe facts from the obſervations, which I now proceed to ſubmit to your Lordſhip's judgment.

Inferences from theſe facts.

125. The exerciſe of power by the Native Officers of the Government, doubtleſsly requires the moſt vigilant controul. The Soubadars of Provinces, though men of reſpectability, may not always watch the civil rights of the people with ſufficient jealouſy. The Dewan, in common with the Officers whom he employs, has been habituated from his youth to a different order of things;

things; and even his clear and vigorous underſtanding may not always view thoſe rights, in a manner that ſhall be entirely ſatisfactory to a perſon who has been educated in the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution.

126. The treaty which eſtabliſhed the preſent Government of Myſoor, confers on the repreſentative of the Britiſh Government the right of interpoſing his advice, in all caſes whatever; and the ſpirit of the alliance ſeems no leſs to require, a diſcreet forbearance in the ordinary routine of the Government, than the firm and efficacious exerciſe of this right when the occaſion ſhall demand it.

127. The knowledge that ſuch a power exiſts, and that it will be employed on proper occaſions for the protection of the people, is ſufficient of itſelf, to prevent any frequent or urgent neceſſity for its exerciſe: and where the perſonal characters of the Dewan, and of the Britiſh Reſident are ſuch, as to enſure a proper degree of mutual confidence, the direct authority of the former will not be impaired by the ſeaſonable interpoſiton of advice.

128. If therefore the Reſident ſhall employ the proper precautions for being eaſily acceſſible without the intervention of a third perſon: and if to temper and probity, he joins an ordinary degree of vigilance, it does not ſeem to be probable, that oppreſſion of any magnitude can long exiſt in Myſoor without detection and redreſs.

129. Every trait in the character of the Dewan marks him as an extraordinary man; but your Lordſhip will not infer from the general praiſe, to which I moſt chearfully add the tribute of my humble teſtimony, that it is intended to repreſent him, in the viſionary view of a character, without a fault, himſelf diveſted at once of the previous habits of his whole life, and capable of working a ſimilar miracle upon others. But I venture with entire confi-

dence

dence to repreſent him to your Lordſhip as a character very far ſurpaſſing the reaſonable expectations of experienced men; and if an order of things has been eſtabliſhed, competent upon the whole to correct abuſes, when diſcovered, it may ſeem to your Lordſhip to conſtitute ſome approximation to the ſober views, and practical ends of good Government.

130. On the whole of that moſt intereſting branch of my Report which relates to the general condition of the people of Myſoor; I have the ſatisfaction to ſtate to your Lordſhip my firm belief, that the ſubſtantial objects of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the protection of the people in the enjoyment of their moſt important rights, are attained in a reſpectable degree by the proviſions of the ſubſidiary treaty; and that ſo long as the conſtituted authorities ſhall preſerve the confidence of their ſuperiors, theſe bleſſings are not liable to material interruption, except from the depravity or ſupineneſs of both the Dewan and the Britiſh Reſident.

Circumſtances which may eventually derogate from the comfort of the people.

130. The cauſes on which are founded the aſcendency of the European character in India, are in ſome reſpects unfavorable to the maintenance of ſubordinate authority, when exerciſed by a native, in thoſe caſes which may relate incidentally to European gentlemen, and ſtill more frequently to ſervants who make an improper uſe of their names. It would be difficult to deſcribe the caſes, although altogether obvious to practical obſervation, in which the authority of the native Officer, and the protection of the people committed to his charge, are liable to be diſturbed from theſe cauſes.

131. The cordial and efficient ſupport, afforded by the Honorable Major General Welleſley to the Government of Myſoor, on all occaſions, even during his abſence, has not only prevented inconvenience, but has perhaps been eſſential to the proſperity of the Country. I am far from intending an unbecoming compli-

ment

ment to that Officer, at the expence of others, in ſtating a doubt whether the ſame extent of ſupport may be always afforded by his ſucceſſors: becauſe the actual duties of that command can never be made to preſcribe the parental deſcription of care, with which the Honorable Major General Welleſley has guarded the authority of the Government of Myſoor.

132. It is the ſole object of theſe obſervations to ſubmit, that in caſes, where limited authority is not upheld by the influence of opinion, it requires the aid of powerful guards to prevent its falling into gradual diſrepute: and that, if the ſupport which has been deſcribed ſhould ever be materially diminiſhed, the conſequences might be found to derogate from the actual comfort and ſecurity of the people.

Adminiſtration and collection of the Revenue.

133. The adminiſtration of the Revenue in Myſoor is committed, under the controul of three principal Soubadars, to Aumils preſiding over diſtricts, ſufficiently limited in extent to admit a diligent perſonal inſpection of the whole of their charge; the number of theſe diſtricts has varied as convenience ſeemed to require, from 116 to 120; and theſe variations are marked in the annexed accounts of the groſs revenue for the ſeveral years.

134. Theſe perſons, when charged with offences committed in their official capacities, are ſubject to a diſtinct rule of juriſdiction.

Rewards and puniſhment to Aumils.

135. Their Salaries are fixed at a rate which the Dewan conſiders to be adequate, and it is augmented on tried good conduct.

136. If detected in fraud or peculation againſt the Government, they are ſubject to the ſingle puniſhment of being declared for ever incapable of ſerving it again, and the Dewan has lately adopted the intention of extending this rule of puniſhment to caſes of actual oppreſſion in the exerciſe of power.

137. The ſyſtem of peculation had ſtruck ſo deep a root under the former Government, that a very large proportion of the firſt ſet of revenue ſervants was eventually diſmiſſed; of the ſecond ſet, a ſmaller number; and their general conduct did not become correct, until it was aſcertained, that the Dewan was inflexible in the rule he had eſtabliſhed.

138. The main object of this excluſive mode of puniſhment, has been well attained; but it has alſo been followed by ſome degree of inconvenience. It has diſperſed over the Country a number of able, unprincipled, and diſappointed men, who work in the ſpirit of intrigue, which belongs to their character and condition.

139. The eſtabliſhment of inferior Officers and perſons of every deſcription employed in the adminiſtration and collection of the revenue, amounts to no ſmaller a number than 9938, of whom the detail will be found under its proper head in the account of diſburſements of the firſt year; ſuch of theſe as hold ſituations of truſt, are ſubject to the ſame rule as the Aumils, with reſpect to rewards and puniſhment.

and others holding offices of truſt.

140. The Dewan enters in a ſeparate account, ancient allotments of land to the local inſtitutions of the hamlets and villages, (involving a detail of 41,739 objects and perſons, and an annual expence of 89,489 4 14;) and excludes the amount in the firſt inſtance from the account of the groſs Revenue, becauſe it can never become an available ſource of ſupply.

Amount excluded from the accounts of the groſs revenue.

141. The detail of this expence for the firſt year is exhibited in the document No. 1, and can only be increaſed by an augmentation in the number of peopled villages.

142. In the ſyſtem of revenue adminiſtration introduced by Colonel Read, this head I believe was included in the total of the groſs revenue;

revenue; and afterwards charged in the expences of management; But I think it was in contemplation to raiſe a new head in the accounts for this object; becauſe its introduction into the account which aſcertains the net revenue, gave an erroneous view, both of the available groſs revenue, and of the expences of management.

Becauſe it can never become an available reſource.

143. The accompanying ſtatements No. 2. 3. 4. and 5. give a ſeparate view of the groſs revenue of each of the years 1799-1800, 1800-1, 1801-2, and 1802-3, diſtinguiſhing each diſtrict in the order of the Schedule annexed to the treaties of 1799, and ſhewing the ſeparate amount of the four diſtinct heads of Land Tax, Sayer, Toddy, and Spirituous Liquors; and Tobacco.

Groſs revenue of the laſt five years.

144. I have not yet procured the detailed accounts of the groſs revenue of each ſeparate diſtrict for 1803-4, but the total Jummabundy will be found in the document No. 7.

145. The ſtatement No. 6, exhibits a comparative view of the groſs value of each diſtrict as rated in the Schedule, and the aſcertained groſs revenue in each of the firſt four years of the preſent adminiſtration.

Comparative view of each with the amounts in the Schedules.

146. No doubt remains in my mind that the accounts furniſhed to Lord Cornwallis, (on which were founded the Schedules of 1792, and ſubſequently thoſe of 1799,) were actually extracted from the records of the revenue, and exhibited the moſt correct account that Tippoo Sultaun was capable of giving of the groſs revenue of his Country at the former period. The encreaſe exhibited in No. 6 becomes the more ſatisfactory from compariſon with the revenue of 1791, when it had not much declined from its higheſt amount under the Mahommedan Government.

That amount was correctly ſtated in 1792.

The compariſon is ſatisfactory.

147. The head of land tax comprizes, beſides the objects which it deſcribes, the houſe tax and the plough tax, being an impoſt varying in different diſtricts, according to ancient practice, of about the

Head of land tax comprizes alſo that on houſes and ploughs.

the average rate of one Canteraï fanam annually on each houſe and plough.

Land tax paid in money in Bednore, Bullum, Tayoor.

148. The province of Bednore, and the Diſtricts of Bullum and Tayoor, with all plantations of trees not annual, pay a fixed money Rent.

And for all dry dry ground in other parts of Myſoor.

149. The whole of the dry ground of Myſoor pays alſo a fixed money rent, with the diſtinction however, regarding the tenures of the lands, which has been noticed in the 35th and 36th paragraphs of this report.

150. The rent to be paid for dry land accordingly does not depend on the quantity cultivated, and the Aumil no further concerns himſelf with that object, than to obſerve whether the Ryot ſufficiently exerts his induſtry, to be able to pay the rent. All Aumils are authorized to make Tuccavee advances when neceſſary.

Reaſons depending on the peculiar climate of Myſoor.

151. The cultivation of dry grain is not only the moſt extenſive, but the moſt certain crop in the climate of Myſoor. It is ſown according to the different kinds of Grain, from the beginning of June, till the middle of November, and the ſucceſſive crops are all got in by the end of January. From May till September incluſive, the South Weſt Monſoon, and the thunder ſtorms which precede and follow it, furniſh a ſpontaneous ſupply of water for the Crops; after a ſhort interval ſeldom without occaſional ſhowers, the North Eaſt Monſoon contributes its influence, until December, when heavy dews complete the growth and maturity of the remaining Crops.

Why the dry crop is more certain than the wet which de-

152. Although eight months of the year are occupied by the labours of the dry crop, it is not neceſſary to a moderate degree of ſucceſs, that the weather of the whole of that period ſhould be entirely ſeaſonable. If diſappointed in the Seaſon for the early grains, the Ryots have recourſe to thoſe which it is proper to ſow at a later

period,

period, and on the whole, the ſucceſs is more certain than in thoſe wet lands which depend on artificial reſervoirs. Gentle and intermitting Rain may have furniſhed ſufficient moiſture for the dry crop; but the filling of the reſervoirs requires a heavy and continued fall not capable of being abſorbed by the earth.

153. Twenty-five different kinds of plants, furniſhing food or oil ſeeds, or the materials of ſacks or gunnies, are enumerated in the dry cultivation, but the principal are Ragee, which is the ſtandard food of the Inhabitants, Juaree, Bajera, Butter, Toor, Wheat, Cooltie, and Herberra or Chenne.

154. The great wet crop is of rice. Wet ground

155. The ſuperior certainty of a dry compared to a wet crop, is limitted to wet ground under reſervoirs; and the uncertainty of the quantity of water which may be collected, and of courſe of the extent of land which can be watered, is among the principal reaſons, which have hitherto prevented the adjuſtment of a money rent for ſuch lands; and have continued the ancient practice of the Warum, or the payment to the Government of a moiety of the actual crop. Theſe reſervoirs depending on the rains of both monſoons, the quantity which may be ſown under them, with a ſafe expectation of ſucceſs, can ſeldom be determined before November or December, when the grain is ſown, or tranſplanted, and the harveſt is cut in May. This deſcription of wet ground ſeldom admits of two crops in Myſoor.

Under reſervoirs pays its rent in kind.

Being too precarious for the adjuſtment of a money rent.

156. The wet cultivation which depends on the embankments of the Caveri, and other rivers which have their ſource in the weſtern hills is of a different deſcription; and is uſually conſidered the moſt certain of all the crops; and for ſuch lands the payment of a money rent has been introduced, and is gradually gaining ground. In ſome few caſes ſuch lands are held under an ancient fixed rent, much lower than the preſent rates.

That ſupplied by the weſtern rivers, is the moſt certain of all the Crops, and in many caſes pays a money rent.

Deſcription of the embankments and water courſes.

157. The water courſes in magnitude rather reſembling navigable Canals, which iſſuing from theſe embankments, are conducted with admirable ſkill, along the ſlope of hills, and occaſionally acroſs ravines, with a fall barely ſufficient for the flow of the water; and fertilize the whole of the intermediate ſpace between their courſe and the River.

Antiquity,

158. Theſe works are of great antiquity, the laſt in order of time, which ſupplies the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, having been completed about the year 1690 by Shaikh Deo Raj Woodiaver, to whom the Country is alſo indebted for ſome of its moſt uſeful civil regulations.

159. Theſe works had been much neglected during the latter years of Tippoo Sultaun's Government; they have been reſtored by the Dewan to the greateſt extent that the population of the ſeveral diſtricts at preſent admits; and will doubtleſs continue to attract his particular regard, as well from their actual utility, as from the ſuperſtitious opinions which attach to their hiſtory. The dreams which revealed to favored mortals the plans of theſe ingenious works, have each an appropriate legend, which is related with reAnd popular tradition. verence, and received with implicit belief; and the Dewan, although diveſted of many of the prejudices of his ſect, continues piouſly to aſcribe the ſource of theſe extenſive bleſſings to divine inſpiration.

Seaſon of ſeed, time and harveſt.

160. The rains of the South Weſt monſoon generally fill theſe rivers, and ſeldom fail to ſwell them ſufficiently for all the purpoſes of the firſt Crop, which is ſown in June, and reaped in November; in many ſituations, there is a ſufficient ſupply of water for a ſecond Crop, but this operation is conſidered bad farming, and is ſeldom practiced, except in highly favored ſpots and the richeſt ſoil. The farmers of Myſoor guard againſt the exhauſtion of the ſoil, preſerve and manage their manure, and conduct moſt of the operations of huſbandry, in a better manner than I have had the opportunity of obſerving in any other part of India.

161. Beſides

161. Beſides rice, ſugar is the only Crop depending on artificial irrigation, which deſerves particular notice; although an exhauſting, it is a very profitable crop, and is cultivated and manufactured in Myſoor, of a good quality, and to an extent exceeding the internal conſumption. Sugar Candy has lately been made equal to that which is imported for common uſe from China, and this manufacture may be enlarged to the extent of ſupplying the internal conſumption; but without water carriage it cannot meet the produce of China in other markets.

Beſides Rice, Sugar is the moſt important wet produce.

162. A due conſideration of the advantages of this branch of Agriculture, as well as the culture of Areca, Pepper, Cardamums, Tobacco, and (among other ſurplus products) Sandal-wood (if the univerſal opinion in Myſoor that it will not thrive in artificial plantations, ſhall be found to be no more than a prejudice) is more intimately connected with the report on the commerce of Myſoor, for which I have not been able to procure any ſatisfactory materials.

This and other ſurplus products are connected with commercial conſiderations. On which the means of information are extremely defective.

163. It is not ſurprizing, that in a Country deſtitute of Sea Ports, Canals, and navigable Rivers, Commerce ſhould have little attracted the attention of its rulers. Hyder Alli obtained his firſt Sea Port in 1764. His notions of commerce were entitled to the negative praiſe of not being altogether ſo barbarous as thoſe of his ſucceſſor; and no uſeful encouragement or ſecurity appears to have been afforded to commerce, during the remaining thirty-five years of that dynaſty: towards its cloſe, every reſpectable Soucar and merchant was plundered of all his viſible property, and the greater number were abſolutely ruined.

164. The practical means of opening the minds of men to the public benefits of commerce, are certainly not numerous nor obvious in Myſoor. The Dewan's conceptions on this ſubject are accordingly more limited than on any other which I have had occaſion to diſcuſs with him.

165. The

2d. Head of revenue Sayer, intricate and inconvenient.

165. The ſecond head of revenue therefore, namely, the Sayer, has not been arranged, nor the accounts of the Cuſtoms kept with any view to the diſtinctions neceſſary for commercial information, and the operation of extracting from them any thing uſeful, is intricate and perplexing in a great degree.

166. The original proclamation which pledged the Dewan to the antient Hindoo aſſeſſment, both of the land and of the Sayer, has in both inſtances been attended with its appropriate advantage, and inconvenience. Each diſtrict having at remote periods been governed by diſtinct authorities, each has its peculiar rates of Sayer, founded on no principle of general application.

167. On Areca for inſtance, it has been the ancient cuſtom to levy a duty in money not *ad valorem*; but as the Areca of different diſtricts differs materially in quality and price, the duty, if it were uniform, would afford no means of computing the correct value of the export; and it is certain, that the increaſe and decreaſe in the duty is by no means in the rates of the value, but has been fixed in each diſtrict on arbitrary conſiderations which cannot now be traced.

168. The Sayer in ſome diſtricts has been farmed; and in others it has been held in Amauny, a difference, which ſtill further increaſes the intricacy of the ſubject.

The expediency is doubtful of aboliſhing the road duties.

169. The expediency ſeems to be doubtful of aboliſhing altogether the road duties in the interior, becauſe there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that a very large proportion of that revenue is derived from the home trade, and that it could not be compenſated as in Countries poſſeſſing ſea-ports by the increaſed amount of exports.

170. The amount of the revenue under this head 2,57,438 is important; means have been taken to extract and arrange the detailed accounts of the laſt year, but from the cauſes above ſtated, the

the operation will be extremely tedious, and the result may not be ſcrupulouſly correct. But until this ſtatement ſhall be completed, it will not be practicable to form any probable eſtimate of the effect of a general abolition of interior duties.

Cannot be determined until better materials be procured.

171. It is evident however that the preſent ſyſtem is extremely inconvenient to traders, and will require modification or reform.

But the preſent ſyſtem requires reviſion.

172. In the early part of the Government, Colonel Cloſe concerted with the Dewan the entire abolition of the duties on grain; but afterwards aſſented to their reſtoration on the following conſiderations.

Duties on grain at one time abolished.

173. The Dewan is accuſtomed to conſider all civil regulations, with reference to the exigencies of Military ſupply; and contended, that when road duties are general, the declaration of a general exemption in any given direction, would draw thither the trade of every article which ſhould be there in demand.

Reaſon for reſtoring them.

174. It is not neceſſary that I ſhould detail to your Lordſhip the well known inſtances in which all bodies of troops which have been ſo ſituated as to admit of drawing their ſupplies from Myſoor, have been furniſhed in an abundance altogether unknown in other parts of the peninſula. It is true that more detailed attention is given to objects of this nature in Myſoor than is uſual elſewhere: and that the reſult which has been ſtated, cannot be referred excluſively to this arrangement of the Sayer; but the effect of that arrangement appears to have been powerful, and to have contributed in an important degree to the facility of forwarding Military ſupplies.

175. It will be for future conſideration, whether this occaſional advantage preponderates over the conſtant inconvenience of the preſent ſyſtem.

3d. Head of Revenue; Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.

176. The third head of Toddy and Spirituous Liquors, is derived, the firſt principally from the wild date, which is the ſpontaneous produce of the ſoil, and in inferior quantity from the ſpecies of palm called the Palmira in the lower Carnatic; the name of the former, *Saendee*, deſcribes this head of revenue in Myſore, but Toddy or Tarêe, the produce of the latter, is adopted in the ſtatements, as being more generally in uſe elſewhere. The drawing of Narellee, or the liquid produce of the bearing branches of the Cocoanut tree, ſo generally practiſed in the lower Carnatic, is prohibited in every part of Myſoor, as deſtroying the fruit which enters into the food of the Natives in every part of India.

177. Spirituous Liquors are variouſly prepared, as in other parts of India, but principally by diſtillation from the macerated bark of the white thorn.

Generally farmed.

178. The revenue derived from theſe ſources is generally farmed.

4th Head Tobacco alſo farmed

179. The fourth head of revenue; Tobacco, is alſo generally farmed, with proper reſtrictions regarding the ſelling price.

Betil leaf not taxed.

180. Betil leaf produces a revenue in one town only of Myſoor, namely Chittledroog, where the tax exiſted previouſly to the annexation of that diſtrict to the Government of Myſoor; the produce of this tax will be found included with that of tobacco, and explained in the column of remarks in the detailed ſtatements of the revenue of each year.

181. A tax on Betil leaf having never been levied in any other diſtrict of Myſoor, would now be unpopular, and would be reſorted to by the Dewan with reluctance.

Connected ſtatement of receipts

182. The Document No. 7, exhibits a connected account for the

the five years which have elapſed, of the actual receipts and diſburſements of the Government of Myſoor.

and diſburſements for five years.

183. The receipts for the firſt four years are detailed in the ſtatements Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and they are compared in the document No. 6; The details of the receipts from the ſeparate diſtricts for the fifth year, could not be prepared without a farther delay of ſome months, but the total amount is inſerted in No. 7, and the diſburſements are ſtated with the degree of detail which was conſidered uſeful.

The former already conſidered

184. I propoſe to ſubmit to your Lordſhip in Council, ſuch obſervations as appear to be requiſite on each principal head of expenditure as detailed in the accounts.

Obſervations on each head of the latter.

185. Under the expences of management, the firſt head is that of Jagheers and Enaums for religious purpoſes.

Expenſes of management, 1ſt head, Jagheers and Enaums.

186. The detail delivered by Poorniah to the Myſoor commiſſioners, as allowed by Hyder Alli Khan, amounts to

Amount originally calculated.

Deweſtan and Aggararas - -	1,93,959
Muts of Bramins - - -	20,000
Mahommedan eſtabliſhments as allowed by Tippoo Sultuan, - - -	20,000
TOTAL	2,33,959

187. The particular attention of the Reſident was directed to the diminution and check of theſe expences, and chiefly to guard againſt the alienation of land to Bramins, an abuſe which was conſidered to be not improbable under a Hindoo Government adminiſtered by Bramins.

188. The Dewan in the firſt inſtance aſſumed the poſſeſſion of the lands of all deſcriptions, principally with the view of reviſing the grants and alienations of every kind, and this operation enabled

bled him to make many commutations of land, for money payment, with the conſent of the parties.

Actual amount in the firſt year.

189. In the firſt year, the amount of the expenditure was reduced to 56,993.2 8, of which 14,817 was relinquiſhed in land, and 42,176 was paid in money. It will be obſerved by the detail, that a proper degree of attention has been paid to Mahommedan eſtabliſhments, and the whole amount is as moderate as could reaſonably have been expected.

In the ſecond.

190. In the ſecond year, this expence continued on the ſame level.

In the third.

191. In the third year, it was reduced under the head of Deweſtan to the total ſum of 55,150.

In the fourth and fifth.

192. In the fourth, in conſequence of the reſtoration of ſome ancient places of worſhip, it was encreaſed to 57,450; in the fifth year, it continued at the ſame amount, and ought not in future to be liable to much fluctuation.

2d Head, the repairs of tanks.

193. The ſecond head in the expences of management is the repairs of tanks which amounted in the

Firſt	Year to - -	1,32,918
Second	—— - -	1,54,325
Third	—— - -	95,640
Fourth	—— - -	74,856
Fifth	—— - -	65,600

194. The ruin and neglect into which every public work of this kind had fallen during the adminiſtration of Hyder Alli and Tippoo Sultaun, cauſed the expences in the two firſt years to be large.

195. A great portion having been accompliſhed in thoſe years,

years, of what the actual ſtate of population admitted, the diſburſements under this head in the third, fourth, and fifth years, have been ſmaller than the average ſum which ought to be appropriated to this head.

196. The unequal face of the country in Myſoor cauſes a large proportion of earth to accompany the water which fills the reſervoirs, and the depoſition of this earth renders the clearing of theſe reſervoirs a more frequent and laborious operation than in flat countries. Conſiderations regarding this head.

167. Occaſional accidents enhance this expence: in the preſent year the uncommon quantity of rain which fell in the early part of October, burſt the banks of near four hundred reſervoirs, the repair of which will require a ſum of not leſs than one Lack of Pagodas over and above the ordinary expenditure.

198. On the whole, this head of diſburſements ought not to be eſtimated lower than 1,25,000 Pagodas. Probable average

199. The third head of Aumildars and ſubordinate Servants is as low as can properly be admitted under the preſent ſyſtem of management, and amounted in the fourth year to 1,72,654, and in the fifth to 1,72,600. Third Head of Aumildars moderate.

200. I have had the honor (Paragraph 23.) to ſtate my ſentiments on the fourth head or Candachar eſtabliſhment. Fourth Head or Candachar Peons already diſcuſſed.

201. The fifth head of indefinite Expences does not admit of much explanation; it is detailed to every uſeful extent in the accounts of the ſeveral years. Fifth Head of indefinite Expenſes.

202. The whole of the diſburſements charged under the general head of "Expences of Management," amounted in the fourth year, (including the expence of rebuilding the Forts of Total expences of management conſidered.

Bangalore and Cenapatam, which certainly does not belong to ſuch a head,) to 5,10,000, which is 20⅓ per Cent on the groſs revenue: but Enaums and Jagheers, (under whatever head it may be cuſtomary to charge them,) are not correctly an expenſe of "managing the revenue;" and the explanations which have been already given, ſhew, that a very moderate portion of the Candachar ought to be conſidered as a revenue charge. If one-third ſhould be conſidered as the fair proportion, the expences of management would then be reduced to 3,42,736, and its relation to the groſs revenues of the ſame year would be 13¼ per cent. In the fifth year, theſe expenſes amounted, (excluſively of the repair of forts) to 4,86,080, or 24,000 leſs than in the fourth year; but as the balances unrecovered for the laſt year are not yet aſcertained, the per centage cannot be ſtated with preciſion.

Relatively to the groſs revenue.

203. Theſe conſiderations belong principally to the queſtion of the actual expence of collecting the revenue, and the technical mode of reckoning its net produce. If the ſums diſcuſſed are not brought to account in that manner, they will come to be inſerted as a charge, in the general expences of the Government; and as the principal part of the income of the Dewan is derived from his commiſſion on the net revenue, it is creditable to his moderation to obſerve, that the account of the net revenue is framed in a mode, which is unfavorable to the amount of his income.

Technical mode of eſtimating the net revenue, creditable to the Dewan.

204. For the purpoſe of ſaving the trouble of reference, it may be convenient in this place to ſtate, that according to this mode of reckoning, the net revenue, by deducting from the groſs amount the whole of the charges above diſcuſſed, amounted in the

General view of the net and groſs revenue for five years.

Firſt Year to Pagodas	15,99,872	1	11¾
Second ——	17,94,102	8	7¼
Third ——	19,78,899	7	3¾
Fourth ——	19,89,436	9	10
Fifth ——	21,27,522	1	11

205. The

205. The groſs revenue for the ſame years, after deducting balances not recovered in the four firſt years, was

Firſt Year	Pagodas	21,53,607	4	11¾
Second ——		24,10,521	1	1¼
Third ——		25,47,096	7	4
Fourth ——		25,01,572	6	14¼
Fifth ——		25,81,550	0	0

The balances not recovered for the fifth year, are not aſcertained, and the ſum ſtated is the whole Jummabundy.

General diſburſements. 1ſt Head, Subſidy to the Company.

206. In the general diſburſements of the Government, the firſt head of Subſidy to the Company, Pagodas 8,42,592, is a fixed charge.

Excepting the Military eſtabliſhment the other heads require little explanation.

207. There is but one other head of general diſburſements, viz. the Military Eſtabliſhment, which appears to require any farther explanation than what will be found in the detailed accounts of the ſeveral years.

Few can be diminiſhed but moſt of them will probably encreaſe.

208. Few of theſe heads appear to admit of diminution, and it is altogether obvious, that moſt of them muſt encreaſe in a conſiderable degree, when His Highneſs the Rajah ſhall attain the age at which he will aſſume the direction of his own eſtabliſhments.

209. The head of repairs of Forts hitherto included as a revenue charge, is liable to eventual encreaſe, on a reviſion of the ſtate of the Military poſts in Myſore, and the reform of any of them at the joint expenſe of the Company and the Rajah, according to the proviſions of the treaty. It will be obſerved, that the reform of the forts of Bangalore and Cenapatam has been executed at the ſole expenſe of the Government of Myſoor, as a meaſure requiſite for giving confidence to the inhabitants of thoſe populous towns; and expences of the ſame deſcription will neceſſarily continue to be incurred at other ſtations from the ſame motives.

210. Marhatta invaſions have entered ſo habitually into the calculations

calculations and arrangements of every inhabitant of Myſoor, that a town would ſpeedily be deſerted which ſhould not appear to afford the means of protection againſt that dreadful ſcourge.

Conſiderations on the Military eſtabliſhments.

211. The head of buildings for the accommodation of the Rajah and his relations, and for the public departments of the Government, and the expences of rebuilding the fort of Myſoor, muſt for many years be continued, at an expence at leaſt equal to the average of the laſt five years, and exceeding that average when all the public departments of the Government ſhall be permanently removed to Myſoor.

212. The outline preſented by Poorniah to the Commiſſioners for the affairs of Myſoor, eſtimates the number of Troops neceſſary to be kept in the Rajah's ſervice for the ſecurity and tranquility of the Country, excluſively of the Company's troops maintained under the proviſions of the ſubſidiary treaty, at

Original eſtimate.

"Five thouſand Horſe; From four to five thouſand Bar* formed after the manner of the Company's Sepoys; and two thouſand Peons."

The number which he conſiders to be neceſſary after an experience of five years, is

Eſtabliſhment now conſidered to be requiſite.

Horſe,	2,000
Bar,	4,000
Peons, in conſtant pay,	2,500

Excluſively of a garriſon Battalion of 1,000 Men on inferior pay for Myſoor, and about an equal number of the ſame deſcription for Munzerabad.

The 2,000 Horſe to be incluſive or excluſive of 5000 ſtable Horſe, according to the circumſtances.

213. It will be obſerved, that the expence of this eſtabliſhment, reckoning the Horſe at 2,500, is leſs than he had originally anticipated; but reckoning the Horſe at 2,000 is not far removed from the average of five years.

* Bar, Regular Infantry.

214. This

214. This Military eſtabliſhment, added to the Candachar, (ſo far as that may be conſidered to be of a Military deſcription,) may at the firſt view appear to be larger than is neceſſary under the proviſions of the ſubſidiary treaty; which commits to the Army of the Honorable Company, the charge of protecting the dominions of His Highneſs the Rajah of Myſore.

May be thought large.

215. Experience may be conſidered a more certain teſt than any ſpeculative opinion on this ſubject.

The reſult of experience on that head.

216. During the late extenſive operations in the Decan, the Honorable Company was enabled by the preſence of that eſtabliſhment, to draw out for field ſervice, nearly the whole of the force intended for the protection of Myſoor, leaving but two Battalions of Native Infantry to occupy the principal Poſts in His Highneſs's Dominions. A reſpectable body of the Rajah's Troops was aſſembled during thoſe operations for the protection of the frontier: A detachment from this Corps attacked and diſperſed a conſiderable body of Predatory Troops, which threatened to diſturb the tranquility of the country, and that important object was effectually ſecured.

In the late operations the Company's Troops were withdrawn for field ſervice.

The Rajah's Troops took a poſition on the frontier.

Their conduct there.

217. The eſtabliſhment of Cavalry enabled the Government of Myſoor, by an eaſy augmentation, to provide for the ſervice of the Honorable Major General Welleſley's Army, that body of Sellidar Horſe, to whoſe efficient ſervices he has borne ſuch honorable teſtimony in his public diſpatches.

The Rajah enabled to furniſh a body of Horſe to join the Company's Army. Diſtinguiſhed conduct of that body.

218. And finally I ſubmit to your Lordſhip in Council, without the apprehenſion of ſtating a queſtionable propoſition, that no equal expenditure for the maintenance of troops of the regular eſtabliſhment of the Company, would have provided with the ſame efficacy, for the objects which have been deſcribed.

No equal expenditure could in any other manner have equally provided for theſe objects.

219. Having ſubmitted to your Lordſhip ſuch obſervations as

have occurred to me on the ſeveral heads of Receipt and Expenditure; I propoſe to conclude with a few ſhort remarks on the reſult of the whole, as effecting the general finances of the Government.

Reſult of the whole in regard to the finances of the Government.

Balance in the Treaſury.

220. The Document No. 7, exhibits a balance in the Treaſury at the end of the fifth year in July 1804, of 8,44,635 2 12, the actual Caſh in the Treaſury being however reduced by ſums due by the Company, and balances outſtanding to 2,00,000; this balance ſhews an average annual ſurplus of 1,68,927 8¾ Canterai Pagodas, or Star Pagodas 1,40,339 17 77.

221. Although all concluſions with regard to the future reſources of the Government muſt be offered with the degree of reſerve, which belongs to all ſpeculative opinions depending on future contingencies, your Lordſhip may expect that I ſhould not altogether omit ſuch obſervations as have occurred to me on that important ſubject.

Probable ſurplus in future.

222. The cultivation of the land in Myſoor is at preſent extended nearly to the utmoſt limits that can be embraced by its actual population, but as a conſiderable portion of Arable land remains uncultivated; it muſt be inferred that under a continuance of the ſame favorable circumſtances of internal tranquility which have hitherto occurred, the progreſs of agriculture, and of the revenue, will bear a pretty exact proportion to the natural increaſe of the population of the country; it may accordingly be aſſumed, that the gradual encreaſe of the revenue, under circumſtances equally favorable with thoſe of the laſt five years, will be ſufficient to meet the augmented expences of the Rajah's eſtabliſhments.

223. If therefore I have not erred in the obſervations which have been ſubmitted to your Lordſhip on the ſeveral heads of fixed expenditure; and if, in the ordinary courſe of human affairs, the average amount, during the laſt five years, of expences ariſing from unforeſeen contingencies, may be taken, upon the whole, as a fair and

ſafe

ſafe criterion for eſtimating the future; then the average annual ſurplus which has been ſtated in the 220th Paragraph may be aſſumed as the probable future ſurplus, ſubject however to the following correction.

224. I have ſtated in the 198th Paragraph an opinion, grounded on a very careful and deliberate inveſtigation of the ſubject, that the average expences of Tanks ought not to be taken at leſs than 1,25,000 Pagodas: the actual average of five years is 1,04,667 8; and the difference (viz. 20,332 2) ought to be deducted from the ſurplus ſtated in the 220th Paragraph, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the probable ſurplus reſources of Myſoor: That ſurplus muſt on theſe grounds of computation accordingly be taken at Canterai Pagodas 1,48,594 8 8¾, or Star Pagodas 1,23,448 1 19.

225. At the requeſt of the Honorable Major General Welleſley, I prepared in July laſt, a ſtatement of the extraordinary expences incurred by the Government of Myſoor in conſequence of the war. This document will be neceſſary for the purpoſe of explaining the mode in which the accounts of the fourth and fifth years are ſtated in No. 7; a copy No. 8, is accordingly annexed, to which are now added the corrections ſince made, on an adjuſtment of the Camp accounts.

Extraordinary expences incurred by the Government of Myſoor in conſequence of the war.

226. The amount of this diſburſement is Pagodas 4,91,911 8, including one lack of Star Pagodas, eſtimated to be the expence of the gradual, inſtead of the abrupt diſcharging of the Silledar Horſe, which although not actually diſburſed in the fifth year, is nevertheleſs an expence belonging to that and the preceding year of the war.

227. The extraordinary expences incurred by the Government of Myſoor for the ſervice of the war, have been entirely ſpontaneous: the Dewan was agitated at my requeſting from him ſome of the materials neceſſary for preparing the account deſired by the Honorable Major General Welleſley, leſt it ſhould be ſuppoſed that he

he was ſo deficient in allegiance and zeal for the common cauſe, as to require repayment; he was however ſatisfied on being informed, that theſe data might be neceſſary for the conſideration of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, with regard to the proviſions of the third article of the Treaty.

228. In reference to that important object, it will be found that the *Government of Myſoor has expended in eighteen months for the general ſervice of the war, the average ſurplus of its reſources of upwards of thirty-nine months.*

229. I am unwilling to detain your Lordſhip, from conſidering this reſult, in a relation infinitely more important than its arithmetical amount, by ſtating the various modes of computation by which this diſburſement may be compared with the actual or probable reſources of the Government. In whatever relation to its reſources your Lordſhip may be pleaſed to view the ſpontaneous expenditure by the Government of Myſoor, of nearly *five Lacks of Pagodas in eighteen months for the ſervice of the War,* I truſt that I do not err, in conſidering the fact itſelf to ſpeak in plain, but in eloquent language, the ſenſe which is entertained by that Government, of the wiſdom, the purity, and the permanence of the preſent arrangements; and that it will be appreciated by your Lordſhip, as a true, and ſubſtantive value, very far exceeding its pecuniary amount.

I have the honor to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) M. WILKS, *Acting Reſident.*

MYSORE, *5th December*, 1804.

(No. 3.)

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

THERE are many objects of detailed enquiry, which are intereſting, in conſidering the reſources of a Country; and particularly uſeful in India, in enabling the enquirer to check the information which is offered to him, by computations of which the informants are not aware.

I have thought it moſt convenient to throw into an Appendix, the few details of this deſcription, (not noticed in the Report,) which I have been able to collect with any confidence in their accuracy.

The quantity of land in Myſoor is not eſtimated by meaſurement, but is univerſally computed according to the quantity of ſeed of grain required to ſow it. A Candy which is ſubdivided into twenty Coodoos, is the denomination of the dry meaſure by which the quantity of ſeed is aſcertained, but this Candy has hitherto varied in the different diſtricts from 2,000 to 35 pucca ſeers, and the different deſcriptions of Candy amounted to fifty-five.

According to an account taken in 1801, the Candies of arable land in Myſoor amounted to 492,541, of which 384,356 were cultivated, and 108,185 were uncultivated. But the account was not taken with ſufficient attention to the diſtinctions of wet and dry land, and of the deſcriptions of the ſeveral Candies, to become the baſis of any calculation.

The encreaſe of arable land by the ſubjugation of Bullum and

the transfers of the Supplementary Treaty was 54,437 Candies, principally of large meaſure.

This variable meaſure in the computation of land has been found extremely troubleſome, and an uniform Candy of 160 ſeers, (which was that moſt generally in uſe) has lately been eſtabliſhed over every part of Myſoor.

According to this ſtandard, the quantity of arable land in Myſoor, at the end of the laſt Fuſſily year, has been aſcertained, and I have endeavoured to make a rough computation of its extent on the following data:—

Firſt. Wet land requires four times the quantity of ſeed in a given extent, that is ſown in the ſame extent of dry land; one Candy of dry land is therefore equal in extent to four Candies of wet land.

Second. A Cawnie of wet land in the lower Carnatic, is computed to require forty-eight ſeers of ſeed, and the mode of culture is the ſame in both countries; this gives a datum for the number of Cawnies.

Third. A Cawnie contains 6,400 ſquare yards, and the proportion between that ſuperficial extent and 4,840, gives the ratio for computing the number of Engliſh acres.

The number of Candies, Cawnies, and Acres of arable land in Myſoor in 1803-4, were according to theſe grounds of computation, as follows.

Wet

	Candies.	Coodoos.	Cawnies.	Anas.	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
Wet land cultivated,	1,84,560	18	6,15,203		8,13,491	2	11¼
Dry land cultivated,	1,24,719	4	16,62,922	10	21,98,905	3	32
Total cultivated,	3,09,280	2	22,78,125	10	30,12,397	2	3
Wet land arable but not cultivated, -	75,095	13	2,50,318	13	3,31,000		13
Dry land arable but not cultivated, -	73,955	8	9,86,072		13,03,896	3	17
Total arable land not cultivated, -	1,49,051	1	12,36,390	18	16,34,896	3	30
Total arable land cultivated and not cultivated,	4,58,331	3	35,14,516	7	49,47,294	1	34

The total number of Ploughs was 3,24,548, and the average proportion of Cawnies to each Plough is of wet land, 1 14

Dry land, - - - 5 2

TOTAL 7

In the lower Carnatic they reckon a Plough to work upon an average:—

Wet land, - - - 2

Dry, - - - - 4

TOTAL 6.

This ſuperiority of the huſbandmen of Myſoor over thoſe of the lower Carnatic, in the quantity of work performed by one Plough, may be attributed in ſome degree to their working with more ſkill, and a greater number of oxen, and alſo in a great degree to the nature of the climate, which is more favorable to laborious exertion.

The other principal objects of detailed enquiry may be conveniently exhibited in the form of a table, viz.

Statement

Statement of the encreaſe and decreaſe from 1801 to 1804, in ſome of the objects of ſtatiſtical enquiry in Myſoor.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Added in Bul-lum and the new Diſtrict.	Number in 1801.	Augmentation excluſively of No. 2.	Number in 1804.
Peopled Villages and Hamlets, - - - -	23,017	506	1780	25,303
Unpeopled Villages and Hamlets, - - -	4,810	—	—	2,962
Explored by ancient veſtiges, and inſerted in the books ſince 1801, with a view to future cultivation, - - -	—	—	2,939	—
Villages and Hamlets, where lands have been brought into cultivation by the ryots of neighbouring villages, -	—	—	—	3,007
Total Villages and Hamlets on the books,	27,827	506	2,939	31,272
Houſes, - -	4,87,939	12,847	75,673	5,76,459
Families, - -	4,25,624	12,041	44,947	4,82,612
Population reckoning $4\frac{1}{2}$ perſons to each family, - - -	19,15,326	54,184$\frac{1}{2}$	20,226$\frac{1}{2}$	21,71,754
Of the above families, there are Mahomudan,	13,940	3259	—	17,199
Bramin families -	—	—	—	25,370
Lingaits, - -	—	—	—	72,627
Jein, - - - -	—	—	—	2,063
Beder, or the moſt noted Caſt of the Peons,	—	—	—	23,959

Weavers,

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Number in 1801.	Added in Bullum and the new diſtricts.	Augmentation excluſively of No. 2.	Number in 1804.
Weavers in Cotton,	—	—	—	19,180
Silk Manufacturers,	—	—	—	318
Weavers of Cummul, or the coarſe woollen mantle, univerſally worn by the lower orders, all of whom are alſo cultivators,	—	—	—	34,866
Coonbee, or families, excluſively cultivators,	—	—	—	1,08,676
Manufacturers of Salt, by lixiviating ſaline earths, alſo cultivators,	—	—	—	9137
Workers in braſs,	—	—	—	52
Gold and Silver Smiths, Carpenters, Smiths, Store Cutters, and other Artificers.	—	—	—	10,982
Rajabundy, &c.	—	—	—	617
Ploughs,	2,89,565	9,173	25,809	3,24,548
Looms,	20,121	640	10,181	30,942
Dookans or ſhops of various kinds,	11,009	195	2,698	13,840
Forges of Iron,	88	17	765	853
Oil Mills,	1,213	29	1,049	2,991

	No 1.	No. 2.		No. 3.	No. 4.
	Number in 1801.	Added in Bullum and the new districts.		Augmention exclusively of No. 2.	Number in 1804.
Muſſafer Khanas of buildings for the accommodation of the better order of travellers, - -	23	8		142	173
Munlups or ſtone Choultries, - - -	721	19		4,809	5549
Chullers or ſmall buildings for the reception of travellers, covered with tiles or thatch, -	1,472	45		2,962	4·479
Braminical places of worſhip, - - -	19,680	1065		6,202	26,947
Of which are ſupported by the Government, - -	——	——		——	14,218
By private contributions, - -	——	——		——	12,729
Jungum Muls, -	354	72		976	1,402
Jein Pagodas, -	22	4		127	153
Teckeas, or reſting places of Mahomedan Fakeers,	544	*reduced* 237		——	319
Muzzids or Mahomedan places of worſhip, - -	299	*added.* 13		*added.* 205	517

The Tanks, or reſervoirs of water formed by artificial banks, the Aniculs or embankments of Rivers, the Nullahs and other means of irrigation are very intereſting objects of enquiry; but the

the works deſcribed by each of thoſe general terms, are ſo different in their reſpective magnitudes, and actual means of fertilizing ſpecific quantities of land, that a ſimple enumeration of theſe works would convey no diſtinct notions; and they have not been artificially divided into claſſes, which would render the enumeration more intelligible.

The attention of the Dewan to theſe objects is unceaſing, and the compariſon of their paſt and preſent ſtate, may be deſcribed in a few words.

In 1799, they had univerſally fallen into the moſt lamentable ſtate of decay; and Tanks which had been broken and diſuſed from two to two hundred years, were viſible in every part of the country, and very many were overgrown with jungle, and forgotten or unknown.

With the exception of the ravages committed by the ſtorms of October laſt, every embankment, and nullah now in uſe, are in perfect repair; many hundreds of each of the ſeveral deſcriptions of theſe works which were uſeleſs in 1799, have been reſtored, and tanks forgotten for two hundred years, have been reclaimed from the depths of the foreſt.

The relative ſtate of the peopled villages in 1799, and 1804, above exhibited, will afford more diſtinct means of appreciating the extent of theſe exertions.

It will be obſerved from the foregoing table, that the number of houſes exceeds the number of families, which is occaſioned by the enumeration of houſes including not only places of dwelling, but warehouſes, dookans when diſtinct from the dwelling, and artificers ſhops.

The population has accordingly been eſtimated not by the number

ber of houſes, but of families. From an actual enumerations of two diſtricts in 1801, the Dewan informs me, that the average of one diſtrict including a large town was five to a family; and of another diſtrict, including no large town, rather exceeded four—In towns, the expence of building induces a greater number of the members of a family to live in one dwelling as one family; in ſmall villages and their dependant hamlets, the convenience of attending on the ſpot to the buſineſs of the farm, induces them to break up into as many ſeparate families as poſſible.

I have adopted the medium of theſe two enumerations, which I believe to be a very near approach to the truth.

The increaſe in the population of Myſoor from 1801 to 1804, excluſively of Bullum, and the Balance of interchanged diſtricts amounts to 44,947 families, or 2,02,261 perſons. A conſiderable emigration took place from the diſtricts allotted to His Highneſs the Nizam by the treaty of 1799, into Great Balapoor, and the neighbouring diſtricts of Myſoor; but nearly the whole of theſe perſons gradually returned on the invitation of Major Munro, and the ready aſſent of the Government of Myſoor, after the ceſſion of thoſe provinces to the Company.

The principal ſource of this increaſe, independently of the natural progreſs of the actual population, aroſe from the return to Myſoor, of families which had emigrated into the Baramahal after the Ceſſion of that Country to the Company in 1792; and from ſome emigrations on the ſouth eaſtern and north weſtern frontiers.

In this encreaſe is not included, the temporary emigration of about 200,000 perſons from the Marhatta diſtricts, who have been ſaved from the deſtructive effects of the famine which has affected thoſe countries, by the care of the Government of Myſoor, and the admirable conduct of the inhabitants.

The

The number of ſquare miles in the territories of the Rajah of Myſoor was eſtimated by Major Mackenzie in 1782, at 37,626, which, eſtimating the number of people on the principles which have been explained, at 21,71,754, gives a population of 57¾ to each ſquare mile.

I believe that this proportion is very much inferior to that which is eſtimated in the lower Carnatic, and ſo much inferior (if I recollect it right) that I am induced to ſuſpect ſome error in one of the computations, notwithſtanding the frequency in Myſoor of that moſt fatal ſource of depopulation, the preſence of a Marhatta army.

The uſurpation of Hyder Alli may be conſidered as complete in the year 1760; at that time many of the diſtricts of Myſoor were permanently occupied by Marhatta troops, and Gopaul Rao Hurry, the firſt feudal Chief of Mirritch, invaded Myſoor in the ſame year.

It was again invaded by Bunee Viſagee Pundit in 1761,
By Madoo Rao in 1765, 1767 and 1770,
By Trimbuc Rao in 1771,
By Ragonaut Rao in 1774,
By Hurry Punt Purkia in 1776 and 1786.

And laſtly, I have inveſtigated on the ſpot, and examined the traces of the mercileſs ravages committed in 1791, and 1792, by Purſeram Bhow.

In conſequence of theſe inceſſant calamities, many diſtricts formerly well peopled, do not exhibit the veſtige of an human being; and Chittledroog in particular, may be conſidered as deprived of the great maſs of its inhabitants.

Theſe cauſes are doubtleſs powerful in a degree, which it is

horrible to contemplate; but if a judgment were to be formed from general obſervation, without recourſe to ſtatiſtical enquiry, it would lead to a ſuſpicion that no material exceſs can exiſt in the relative population of the lower Carnatic, over that of Myſoor.

(Signed) M. WILKS,
Acting Reſident.

(No. 1.)

DETAIL of Reſources applied to fixed objects by an allowance in Land, and excluded in the firſt inſtance from the groſs Revenue, becauſe they can never become an available ſource of ſupply.

FOR the maintenance of 7,752 places of worſhip in the ſmall hamlets and villages, ground has been allotted from time immemorial, and after due examination admitted, amounting to - - - 13,069 6 6

Bule man, or ground immemorially allotted to the aſtrologers and religious inſtructors of villages, amounting to 13,330 perſons, - - - 31,868 5 2

Muts or habitations allotted to Gooroos, 11 perſons, . 437 7 3

Nanpervereſhi, 8 perſons, to whom hereditary property has been aſſigned in reward for particular ſervices, 68 9 8

For the attendance at ſmall Dergzis and for Cazies, 279 perſons, - - - - - 834 6 6

Cutcudge, or allotment of ground to perſons and their heirs, who have conſtructed Tanks at their own expence, 2018 Tanks, - - - - 10,175 4 8

N. B. They alſo keep theſe Tanks in repair.

Gardens to Jagheerdars, who receive a commutation in money for the reſt of the Jagheers 2 perſons. 32 0 0

1097 Carriage buffaloes, daily and conſtantly employed in carrying earth for repairing ſmall defects in the banks of Tanks; For the maintenance of theſe animals and their attendants, ground under their reſpective Tanks is allotted, - - 4,275 4 9

Circar

Circar Gardens for the uſe of the Rajah, valued at		315	1 10
Village eſtabliſhment of Shanbog, Toly Tallary, Barber Neergunty or Superintendance of the diſtribution of Water to the Lands, Barbers, Muſicians, Waſherman, Pollers, Chucklers, Smiths, Carpenters, and who perform the work of Ryots, a ſmall additional gratuity generally in grain 17,240 perſons,	28,411	9	10
Total	89,489	4	14

N. B. Tippoo in 1788, reſumed theſe Lands, and directed the amount to be added to the Jummabundy; this was among the cauſes which operated injurioufly on the details of revenue, and it was one of the Dewan's firſt acts to reſtore theſe allowances, on the general principles of conceding to the people the privileges, which they had enjoyed under the antient Hindoo Government.

(Signed) M. WILKS,
Acting Reſident.

No. 5. of Appendix.*

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF THE GROSS REVENUE OF MYSOOR, FOR THE YEAR 1799-1800.

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* N. B. The Numbers of the Appendix have reference to the Table of Contents; the Numbers of the different Statements and Accounts, (such as No. 2.) from Enclosures to Major Wilks's Report.

STATEMENT of the GROSS REVENUE of MYSOOR, for the Year 1799-1800.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Puttun Aſtagram, -	25,877 7 13	2,482 2 6	246 0 0	95 0 0	28,701 0 3	
Myſoor Aſtagram, -	15,261 2 4	1,597 0 9	573 2 0	600 0 0	18,031 4 13	
Nezer Bar, - -	19,818 8 10	1,500 5 2	713 2 0	92 0 0	22,124 5 12	Theſe three Diſtricts are included under Nezer Bar in the Schedule.
Callâla, - -	13,526 8 1	926 7 15	1,383 6 0	0 0 0	15,837 2 0	
Nunjingode, - -	3,161 1 10	605 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	3,846 1 10	
Hardanhully, - -	15,347 7 12	523 5 1	809 5 12	0 0 0	16,680 8 9	
Periapatan, - -	5,809 7 5	868 5 4	91 0 0	0 0 0	6,769 2 9	Both included under Periapatan in the Schedule.
Cutti Malwaddy, -	6,275 3 4	244 3 8	202 8 0	16 8 0	6,739 2 12	
Muddoor, - -	14,139 0 15	472 2 0	821 9 0	10 5 0	15,443 6 15	Both included under Muddoor in the Schedule.
Kergoor, - -	19,277 5 2	968 1 1	920 9 10	0 0 0	21,166 5 13	
Heggara Dewancota, -	22,202 2 6	1,451 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	23,653 9 6	
Betudapoor, - -	10,173 6 6	1,178 0 0	518 1 0	0 0 0	11,869 7 6	
Tayaoor, - -	24,757 7 3	262 0 11	0 0 0	225 0 0	25,244 7 14	Both included under Tayoor in the Schedule.
Hongonoor, -	7,229 5 1	374 1 12	6 9 8	110 2 10	7,724 8 15	
Yelandoor, - -	13,940 7 0	1,046 2 10	184 0 0	268 8 0	15,440 7 10	
Malawilly, - -	13,813 8 6	263 4 5	105 5 5	24 8 0	14,207 6 0	
Tulcar Soſilla, -	21,902 4 9	800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	22,702 4 9	
Total carried forward	2,52,515 3 11	15,564 9 4	6,616 8 3	1,483 1 10	2,76,180 2 12	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	2,52,515	3	11	15,564	9	4	6,616	8	3	1,483	1	10	2,76,180	2	12	
Nurſipoor, -	21,016	1	5	870	0	0	430	0	0	0	0	0	22,316	1	5	These three included under Nurſipoor.
Madapoor, -	5,169	2	8	212	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,381	7	8	
Salagram, -	9,360	1	4	116	8	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	9,585	9	4	
Yeratoora, -	115,86	3	2	200	0	0	133	4	0	0	0	0	11,919	7	2	
Bailoor, - -	38 634	4	14	2,661	3	13	900	0	0	0	0	0	42,195	8	11	
Arkulgoor, -	15,514	8	8	350	0	0	350	0	0	0	0	0	16,214	8	8	Both included in the Schedule under Arkulgoor, the ceſſion included in the revenue of this year, becauſe the Government of Myſoor received credit for it in account.
Eeraſwaraſume ceded to the Rajah of Coorg,	1,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	
Chinapatan, - -	21,053	9	6	791	0	0	410	5	0	0	0	0	22,255	4	6	
Bullum, - -	14,162	3	8	429	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,591	5	0	
Haſſan, - -	15,023	1	7	987	3	4	127	5	0	61	5	6	16,199	5	1	
Honnawully, -	24,309	4	10	1,061	9	11	95	8	6	0	0	0	25,467	2	11	
Nagmungul Bellaoor,	20,735	9	8	477	3	13	400	2	0	51	9	0	21,665	4	5	Separate in the Schedule.
Maharaje Droog,	30,645	1	1	636	9	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	31,285	0	9	
Gram, - -	9,644	0	1	730	5	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	10,419	5	1	
Ramgherry, -	3,949	9	7	192	5	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	4,178	4	7	
Turkenambee, -	23,043	9	5	259	0	0	204	6	2	12	0	0	23,519	5	7	
Ahmednuggur(Chucklaar,) - -																Wynaad, this error was afterwards rectified, but Myſoor received no credit for the two firſt years.
Total carried forward	5,17,673	3	9	25,541	3	13	9,853	8	11	1,608	0	0	5,54,677	2	1	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	5,17,673 3 9	25,541 3 13	9,853 8 11	1,608 0 0	5,54,677 2 1	
Kurb,	17,125 3 1	670 0 0	448 0 0	12 0 0	18,255 3 1	Both included under Kurb in the Schedule.
Gooby,	6,185 0 0	1,139 3 11	210 0 0	0 0 0	7,534 3 11	
Toorwy Kerra,	16,633 9 15	865 5 8	625 8 10	0 0 0	18,125 4 1	
Coonigal,	12,321 9 8	305 5 0	512 0 0	0 0 0	13,139 4 8	
Holiordroog and Ootudroog,	17,204 6 9	253 0 10	174 9 0	0 0 0	17,632 6 3	Separate in the Schedule.
Kikery, Chinerayputtun,	28,697 3 5½	2,081 8 0	298 3 0	0 0 0	31,077 4 5½	Separate in the Schedule.
Noogihilly,	7,639 7 0	407 5 5	76 9 12	0 0 0	8,124 2 1	
Milgotta,	3,793 6 6	200 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0	4,008 6 6	United in the Schedule.
Kithenraijpoor,	6,069 6 7	101 3 8	150 0 0	0 0 0	6,320 9 15	
Tonoor,	12,567 4 1	1,177 8 0	260 7 8	48 0 0	14,053 9 9	Included under the foregoing head in the Schedule.
Sacryputtun,	11,171 1 8	990 0 0	521 3 0	0 0 0	12,682 4 8	
Banavar Harunhully,	22,533 7 1	2,112 8 12	282 6 6	0 0 0	24,929 2 3	These three included under one head.
Garangerry,	6,260 2 6	639 1 0	127 5 4	0 0 0	7,026 8 10	
Boodihal,	10,706 9 6	1,575 0 0	202 0 0	0 0 0	12,483 9 6	
Nedgul,	9,164 4 3¾	390 2 0	271 7 8	0 0 0	9,826 3 11¾	
Paughur,	12,908 3 8¾	1,036 1 13	121 6 3	0 0 0	14,036 1 8¾	
Total carried forward	7,18,656 7 15	39,456 7 0	14,152 4 14	1,668 6 0	7,73 934 5 13	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	7,18,656 7 15	39,456 7 0	14,152 4 14	1,668 6 0	7,73,934 5 13	
Hagulwary, - -	25,110 5 15	614 4 10	538 2 6		26,263 2 15	
Gumnair Pollam, -	9,869 2 13	300 1 0	105 2 0		10,274 5 13	
Bangalore, - -	37,687 6 11¾	8,281 7 4	487 0 0		46,456 3 15¾	
Maagery, - - -	16,263 3 13	462 0 3	773 7 0		17,499 1 0	
Mudgery, - -	32,446 5 1¾	962 9 14	1341 3 0		34,750 7 15¾	
Coortigherra, - -	6,707 0 4½	312 2 0	362 2 8		7,381 4 12½	
Cawnkanhelly, - -	7,636 6 0	650 0 0	3 1 0		8,589 7 0	
Nelwungle and Dudbilla, - - - -	11,808 5 15	548 5 8	66 5 0		12,423 6 7	
Anicul, - - - -	5,180 1 13	218 5 8	23 1 0		5,421 7 14	
Byrondroog, - -	9,136 0 1	164 2 11	132 3 8	2 0 0	9,434 6 4	
Hybboor, - - -	12,950 4 1	143 4 0	205 7 0		13,299 5 1	
Dewanhelly, - -	19,552 5 7	914 4 0	50 0 0		20,516 9 7	
Ootradroog, - -						Included above with Holiordroog.
Cheneroydroog, -	13,258 8 5	261 0 5	372 8 0		13,892 6 10	
Toomcoor and Dewray-droog, - -	38,497 2 4	2,544 0 8	418 4 0		41,459 6 12	
Nedgegul, - - -	14,262 0 3	215 0 0	107 6 0		14,591 6 3	Included under one head in the
Macklydroog, - -	7,174 6 10	104 0 0	226 0 0		7,504 6 10	Schedule.
Kundykerra and Chickenaigenhully, - -	28,871 7 12	1,541 4 4	522 0 0	36 0 0	30,971 2 0	
Total carried forward	10,15,077 1 1	57,994 8 4	19,887 7 4	1,706 6 0	10,94,666 2 9	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	10,15,077	1	1	57,994	8	4	19,887	7	4	1,706	6	0	10,94,666	3	9	
Chota Balapore, -	22,318	1	13	468	0	10	85	4	6	0	0	0	22,871	6	13	These three included under the head of Chota Balapore, in the Schedule.
Silgut, - - -	24,379	7	1	1,375	7	0	100	1	0	0	0	0	25,855	5	1	
Goodibunda, - -	18,713	5	14	510	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	19,327	5	14	
Colar, - - -	32,194	0	14	1,755	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,949	1	14	These, four included under the head of Colar, in the Schedule.
Year-Colwa, - -	23,826	6	6	900	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,726	9	14	
Ambajee Droog, -	24,319	7	6	652	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,972	6	14	
Mulwagle, - - -	58,890	7	4	1,191	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,164	0	3	
Jungumcottah, -	11,492	1	4	351	4	0	81	9	15	0	0	0	11,843	5	4	
Chuckmoogatum, -	21,147	3	5	2,030	7	2	0	0	0	130	0	0	23,412	8	0	
Kudoor - - -	10,364	9	2	1,040	0	0	176	4	0	0	0	0	11,584	3	2	
Sera, remainder of Sera,	41,328	3	12	2,902	7	0	2,090	4	0	0	0	0	46,321	4	12	
Amrapoor, - - -																Relinquished to the Nizam.
Hooſcottah, - -	51,980	3	2¼	2,770	1	4	127	3	0	3	0	0	54,880	7	6¼	
Burra Ballapore. -	43,599	0	1	2,939	3	0	722	3	0	63	5	3	47,324	1	4	
NUGGUR ABOVE GHAUT.																
Kuſba, - - -	25,012	3	4½	24,581	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,593	8	9½	
Calydroog, - -	41,613	9	0	13,666	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,280	4	12	
Koompſee, -	7,019	8	14	2,105	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,125	0	4	
Total carried forward	14,73,277	9	7¾	1,17,235	7	11	23,509	4	2	1,877	1	3	16,15,900	2	7¾	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.		
Brought forward	14,73,277	9	7¾	1,17,235	7	11	23,509	4	2	1,877	1	3	16,15,900	2	7¾
Kope, - -	39,499	8	5	23,059	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,559	7	13
Waſtara, - -	13,104	8	10½	1,618	9	13	0	0	0	59	3	8½	14,783	2	0
Eakairy and Sagur, -	49,796	1	1	24,225	5	5	0	0	0	305	9	7	74,327	5	13
Chunher Gooty.(Hoobly)	23,672	3	11	15,596	0	11	0	0	0				39,268	4	6
Surbtowanundy, - -	14,259	2	14	2,841	1	6	0	0	0				17,100	4	4
Anawitty, - -	12,132	2	5½	819	9	12	28	6	0				12,981	5	1½
Shikarpoor, -	10,355	6	4	1,075	1	12							11,430	8	0
Anantpoor, - -	6,777	6	0	3,547	0	8	23	4	0	12	8	6	10 360	8	14
Lakowly Danwaſs, -	14,620	6	9	7,241	6	0							21,862	2	9
Oodgunny, - -	23,566	6	1	1,480	7	11	52	0	0				25,099	3	12
Simoga, - -	10,307	3	11	2,666	6	9							12,974	0	4
Hoolyhonnoor, -	4,237	1	15	1,567	8	12							5,805	0	11
Beddery, - -	7,616	9	13	2,262	9	2							9,879	8	15
Chingery Buſwapultan,	30,769	1	0	3 056	2	4	234	0	0				34,059	3	4
Turrkerra, - -	10,639	1	3	1,747	5	4	91	0	0				12,477	6	7 } Both included under the head of
Yecaty, - -	9,995	8	15	430	3	0	29	9	0				10,456	0	15 } Turrykerra in the Schedule.
Azimpoor, -	11,370	4	5	565	5	0	0	0	0	53	3	0	11,989	2	5
Chittledroog (remainder of) 12 Talooks,															
Total carried forward	17,65,999	9	2¾	2,11,039	0	0	23,968	3	2	2,308	5	8½	20,03,315	7	13¾

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spiritous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	17,65,999 9 2	2,11,039 0 0	23,968 3 2	2,308 5 8½	20,03,315 7 13¾	
Kuſba, and Beemſum-mooda,	12,007 2 1	3,586 5 0	2,814 2 3	2,000 0 0	20,407 9 14	Theſe two are ſeparate in the Schedule. 1400, under the head Tobacco, is levied on *Betel*, this being the only place in Myſoor, where that Article is taxed, a ſeparate column was unneceſſary.
Dodiary,	11,070 4 11½	885 5 0	666 2 0		12,622 1 11½	
Hooſdroog,	11,614 0 10½	1,223 9 5	167 5 0		13,005 4 15½	
Muttoor,	9,601 8 11	1,574 7 3	21 4 0		11,197 9 14	
Murkally Murroo,	13,111 8 15	695 4 7	331 0 0		14,138 3 6	
Tulluck,	7,863 1 2½	2,702 0 0	391 8 0		10,956 9 2½	
Burm Sagut,	14,149 9 12	428 5 0	40 0 0		14,618 3 12	
Kunnacoopa,	8,543 1 2	1,436 0 0	66 0 0		10,045 1 2	
Belchoor,	6,576 4 0	1,550 0 0	72 0 0		8,198 4 0	
Hireor,	8,728 3 6	1,142 5 0	307 0 0		10,177 8 6	
Goodicota,	6,153 8 1	395 8 5	0 0 0		6,549 6 6	Both included under Goodicota in the Schedule.
Woodantapoor,	5,040 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0		5,040 1 0	
Punganoor (⅓).	13,333 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0		13,233 3 5	Received in exchange for Amrapoor in conſequence of an error in the partition.
Total Canterai Pagodas	18,93,793 5 ¼	2,26,659 9 4	28,845 4 15	4,308 5 8½	21,53,607 4 11¾	

(Signed) M. WILKS, *Acting Reſident.*

No. 6. of Appendix.

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF THE GROSS REVENUE OF MYSOOR, FOR THE YEAR 1800-1.

STATEMENT of the GROSS REVENUE of MYSOOR, for the Year 1800-1.

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Puttun Aſtagram, -	23,519 7 4½	3,721 5 4	504 4 14	80 0 0	27,835 7 6½	
Myſoor Aſtagram,	18,044 1 7	1,597 0 9	1,035 2 2	481 4 0	21,157 8 2	
Nizer Bar, - -	25,560 2 6	2,437 6 0	1,210 1 8	132 5 0	29,340 4 14	Included in the Schedule under Nizer Bar.
Cullala, - -	12,638 5 15	926 7 15	1,383 6 0		14,948 9 14	
Nunjingode, -	3,161 1 10	605 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	3,846 1 10	
Hardanhully, -	16,879 4 6	523 5 4	809 5 12		18,212 5 6	
Periapatan, -	5,990 9 14	1,776 6 6	140 0 0		7,907 6 4	Both included under Periapatam in the Schedule.
Cutti Malwady, -	7,271 4 8	244 3 8	202 6 5	16 8 0	7,735 2 5	
Muddoor, -	17,153 8 2	511 0 2	872 2 7	10 5 0	18,547 5 11	Both included under Muddoor in the Schedule.
Kergoor, - -	19,432 7 1	1,147 5 4	920 9 10		21,501 1 15	
Hegara Dewancota, -	22,677 8 8	1,127 5 4			23,805 3 12	
Betudapoor, - - -	10,007 1 2	1,242 3 6	565 0 0		11,814 4 8	
Tayoor, - -	28,726 7 1	262 0 11			28,988 7 12	Included in the Schedule under Tayoor.
Hongonoor, -	7,816 6 15	424 1 8	6 9 8	121 2 0	8,368 9 15	
Yelandoor, -	11,800 5 4	1,251 4 10	178 0 0	268 9 0	13,298 8 14	
Malawilly, - -	15,892 2 4	357 0 14	129 2 8		16,378 5 10	
Tulcar Sofilla, -	18,529 3 7	920 0 0			19,449 3 7	
Total carried forward	2,65,102 7 2½	18,875 6 9	7,998 10 0	1,161 3 0	293,137 7 5½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	2,65,102 7 2½	18,875 6 9	7,998 10 0	1,161 3 0	2,93,137 7 5½	
Nurſipoor, -	21,644 5 0	684 0 13	430 0 0		22,758 5 13	Included in the Schedule under Nurſipoor.
Madapoor, -	5,169 2 8	212 5 0			5,381 7 8	
Salagram, -	8,650 7 14	116 8 0	101 0 0		8 868 5 14	
Yeratoore, -	10,678 9 2	246 3 0	133 4 0		11,058 6 2	
Bailoor, - -	43,370 9 9	3,350 3 8	1,014 0 0		47,735 3 1	
Arkulgoor, -	16,105 9 7	400 0 0	400 0 0		16,905 9 7	Both under Arkulgoor in the Schedule, the Ceſſion included, becauſe the Government of Myſoor had credit for the amount.
Eeraſwaraſumee ceded to the Rajah of Coorg,	1,300 0 0				1300 0 0	
Chinapatan, -	24,381 7 14	816 0 0	430 5 0		25,628 2 14	
Bullum, -						
Haſſan, - -	17,074 6 9	1,154 8 8	207 0 0		18,436 5 1	
Hoonnawully, -	25,858 2 13	1,058 1 8	95 8 6		27,012 2 11	
Nagmungul, and Belloor,	21,001 7 4	458 7 5	512 5 4	51 9 0	22,084 8 13	Separate in the Schedule.
Maharaje Droog,	30,674 1 12	535 9 8	3 0 0		31,213 1 4	
Gram, - -	9,182 8 12	704 7 2	45 0 0		9,932 5 14	
Ramgherry, -	7,793 2 2	295 0 0	67 0 0		8,155 2 2	
Turkenambee,	24,327 1 5	511 0 2	258 0 0	15 0 0	25,111 1 7	
Ahmednagur (Chuckiaar,)						Wynaad.—An error in the Schedule, but no credit received for it in this year.
Total carried forward	5,32,316 9 1½	29,420 0 15	11,755 3 4	1,228 2 0	5,74,720 5 4½	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	5,32,316	9	1½	29,420	0	15	11,755	3	4	1,228	2	0	5,74,720	5	4½	
Kurb, -	19,929	3	9	774	6	0	470	7		12	0	0	21,186	6	9	Included in the Schedule under
Gooby, -	5,568	9	3	1,175	6	0	210	0	0				6,954	5	3	Kurb.
Toorwy Kerra, -	16,909	0	12	1,127	8	0	684	0	0				18,720	8	12	
Coonigal, -	17,352	1	0	436	0	0	750	0	0				18,538	1	9	
Hoolioordroog, and Outridroog,	19,079	8	9	253	0	10	537	7	4				19,861	6	7	Separate in the Schedule.
Kikery & Cheneroyapattan,	27,150	3	11	2,077	8	1	301	3	0				29,529	4	12	Separate in the Schedule.
Noogihelly,	6,920	3	15	446	7	2	76	9	12	23	3	0	7,467	3	13	
Milgotta, - -	3,793	9	11	283	6	11	21	0	0				4,008	6	6	United in the Schedule.
Kishenrajepoor, -	6,311	2	7	101	3	8	200	0	0				6,612	5	15	
Tonoor, - -	13,498	8	2	1,574	7	4	260	7	8	48	0	0	15,385	2	14	Included under the foregoing head in the Schedule.
Sacryputtun, -	12,463	2	0	1,235	0	0	536	9	0	90	0	0	14,325	1	0	
Banavar and Hahully,	22,328	0	4	1,920	8	0	319	0	10				24,567	8	14	These three included under one
Gergangeery, - -	8,320	5	8	639	1	0	127	7	4				9,087	3	12	head in the Schedule.
Boodihal, -	11,932	8	12	1,322	7	7	202	0	0				13,457	0	3	
Nedgul, - -	10,743	3	2½	379	6	9	331	7	8				11,454	7	3½	
Paughur, - -	14,432	5	13¼	1,025	7	12	162	8	0				15,621	1	9¼	
Hagulwary, -	27,379	7	7	792	8	6	591	4	3				28,764	0	0	
Gumnairpollam, -	19,226	4	11	480	1	0	130	1	0				19,836	6	11	
Total carried forward	7,95,558	7	10½	45,467	4	5	17,669	5	5	1,401	5	0	8,60,097	2	4½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward,	7,95,558 7 10¼	45,467 4 5	17,669 5 5	1,401 5 0	8,60,097 2 4¼	
Bangalore, -	48,430 1 12¾	8,586 0 4	808 0 0		57,824 2 ¾	
Maugery, -	17,781 3 7	508 3 12	746 3 0		19,036 0 3	
Mudgery, -	37,172 0 6½	929 8 12	1,360 0 0		39,461 9 2½	
Coortigherra, -	7,713 4 1½	446 0 0	452 0 0		8,611 4 1½	
Cawnkenhully,	12,506 0 5	1,050 1 0	73 0 0		13,629 1 5	
Nulwungul and Dudbilla,	16,248 7 4	832 0 7	129 6 8		17,210 4 3	
Anicul, -	9,562 7 2	496 2 0	35 1 0		10,094 0 2	
Byrondroog, -	10,064 9 15	130 5 8	218 7 0		10,414 2 7	
Hybboor, -	14,538 7 15	199 4 0	280 1 0		15,018 2 15	
Dewanhully, -	21,007 8 13	966 6 0	30 1 0		22,004 5 13	
Ootradroog,					Included above with Hooliordroog.	
Cheneroydroog,	14,115 8 12	250 0 15	282 4 0		14,648 3 11	
Toomkoor & Dewroydroog,	39,484 6 8	2,697 6 8	418 4 0		42,600 7 0	
Nidjegul, -	14 793 6 12	215 0 0	118 7 0		15,127 3 13	
Macklydroog, -	7,506 0 12	93 9 0	192 0 0		7,791 0 12	Included under Nidjegul in the Schedule.
Kundykerra and Chikennaickunhully,	27,955 4 8	1,621 0 0	510 0 0	36 0 0	30,122 4 8	
Chota Balapoor,	25,891 9 9	590 2 2	9 1 0		26,491 2 11	These three included under Chota Balapoor in the Schedule.
Silgut, -	31,166 2 9	1,375 7 0	100 1 0		32,642 0 9	
Goodibunda, -	27,742 7 8	510 0 0	138 4 8		28,391 2 0	
Total carried forward	11,79,241 5 11	66,965 2 9	23,571 6 5	1,437 5 0	12,71,215 9 9	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	11,79,241	5	11	66,965	2	9	23,571	6	5	1,437	5	0	12,71,215	9	9	
Colar, -	35,121	0	7	1,915	1	0							37,036	1	7	These four included under Colar in the Schedule,
Year Calwa, -	28,988	5	4	969	2	8							29,957	7	12	
Ambajee Droog,	28,341	8	5	741	3	0							29,083	1	5	
Mulwagul, -	62,123	4	15	1,321	4	0	90	0	0				63,534	8	15	
Jungumcotah, -	13,085	0	4	341	4	0							13,426	4	4	
Chickmoogalum,	21,952	1	15¾	2,860	5	14¼	135	2	0	104	0	0	24,251	9	14	
Kuddoor, -	12,296	1	15	1,300	0	0	239	1	0				13,826	2	15	
Sera, - -	36,721	6	2	2,750	7	0	3,350	0	0				42,822	3	2	
Hoofcota, -	57,953	4	0	2,471	7	0	204	6	0	70	0	0	60,699	7	0	
Bana Balapoor, -	47,647	8	11	3,042	5	0	726	3	0	62	9	8	51,479	6	3	
NUGGUR,																
Kufba, -	35,305	6	2	22,418	8	8							57,724	4	10	
Caolydroog, -	47,895	2	1	14,401	9	5¾							62,297	1	6¾	
Koompfee, -	9,901	3	9	2,297	5	1							12,198	8	10	
Kope, -	40,392	8	11	24,057	5	12½							64,450	4	7½	
Wâftara, -	13,496	5	9¾	1,670	9	13				59	3	8½	15,226	8	15	
Eakery and Sagur,	54,376	3	2	28,281	0	15				305	9	7	82,963	3	8	
Chundergooty, -	26,265	0	6	11,106	3	8½							37,372	2	14½	
Surbtowanundy, -	17,180	1	2	3,793	8	10¾							20,973	9	12¾	
Total carried forward	17,68,286	7	4¼	1,91,960	3	9¾	28,307	8	5	2,039	7	7½	19,90,541	6	10½	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	17,68,286	7	4¼	1,91,960	3	9¾	28,307	8	5	2,039	7	7½	19,90,541	6	10½	
Jeny Anawulty,	18,859	5	3	905	3	15	28	6	0				19,793	5	2	
Shikarpoor,	13,846	1	11	2,545	0	9½							16,391	2	4½	
Annantpoor,	9,919	7	15	4,009	9	4¼	23	4	0	35	9	14	13,989	1	1½	
Lakowly Danwaſs,	18,163	1	7	7,511	4	10							25,674	6	1	
Oodgunny, -	29,702	8	5	1,379	0	11½	52	0	0				31,133	9	½	
Simoga, -	17,643	9	5	3,068	0	0							20,711	9	5	
Hoolyhonoor, -	7,412	5	4	1,744	9	4							9,157	4	8	
Biddery, -	13,105	3	7	2,262	9	2							15,368	2	9	
Chingery Buſwapultan,	37,583	2	11	3,834	7	10	330	8	8				41,748	8	13	
Turrykera, -	11,251	4	0	2,882	8	4	101	4	0				14,235	6	4	Both included under Turrykera in the Schedule, but ſeparated from the firſt under the Dewan's management.
Yecaty, -	11,206	4	2½	1,174	9	15½	117	0	0				12,498	4	2	
Azimpoor, -	13,379	3	13	791	1	12	68	2	8				14,238	8	1	
CHITTLEDROOG, Kuſba, and Bemſummooda, -	19,135	5	14½	4,704	6	11	3,546	0	0	2,012	0	0	29,298	2	9½	Separate in the Schedule.—N. B. 14,00; for Betel included under the head of Tobacco, the former article is taxed no where elſe in Myſoor.
Dodiary, -	12,981	4	12½	1,086	7	15	903	9	0				14,972	1	11½	
Hooſdroog, -	13,188	1	12¾	1,750	0	0	205	2	0				15,143	3	12¾	
Muttoor, -	10,806	3	7	1,574	7	3	21	4	0				12,402	4	10	
Murkal Murroo,	17,611	5	13¾	1,087	6	6	367	2	0				19,066	4	3¾	
Tulluck, -	10,243	1	¼	3,112	0	0	563	0	0				13,918	1	¼	
Total carried forward	20,54,326	7	4½	2,37,333	6	14¾	34,636	0	5	4,087	7	5½	23,30,384	1	13¾	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	20,54,326 7 4½	2,37,333 6 14¾	34,636 0 5	4,087 7 5½	23,30,384 1 13¾	
Burm Sagur,	18 515 7 8½	450 0 0	72 0 0		19,037 7 8½	
Kunnacoopa,	9,197 8 11	2,000 0 0	78 0 0		11,275 8 11	
Belchoor,	7,579 3 9	2,500 0 0	72 0 0		9,701 3 9	
Hireoor,	10,527 3 4	1,469 1 9	400 0 0		12,396 4 4	
Goodicota,	8,067 5 6	484 5 4			8,552 0 10	Both included under Goodicota in the Schedule.
Woddantapoor,	5,840 1 4				5,840 1 4	
Punganoor (⅓),	13,333 3 5				13 333 3 5	Received in exchange for Amrapoor, in consequence of an error discovered in the Partition.
Total Canterai Pagodas	21,27,388 0 4	2,43,787 3 2¾	35,258 0 5	4,087 7 5½	24,10,521 1 1¼	

(Signed) M. WILKS, *Acting Resident.*

No. 7: of Appendix,

No. 4.—STATEMENT OF THE GROSS REVENUE OF MYSOOR, FOR THE YEAR 1801-2.

109273

STATEMENT of the GROSS REVENUE of MYSOOR, for the Year 1801-1802.

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Puttam Aſtagram,	27,881	1	8	1,720	3	0	596	3	0	930	0	0	31,127	7	8	
Myſoor Aſtagram,	23,728	9	14	948	1	4	1,300	0	0	843	5	12	26,820	6	14	
Nezer Bar, -	19,341	9	9	2,289	4	1	1,657	6	4	240	0	0	23 528	9	14	Cottagal detached from Nezer
Cottagal, -	6 447	1	15	29	6	0	117	0	0				6 593	7	15	Bar this year; theſe four diſtricts
Cullala, -	13,280	4	12	926	7	15	1 383	6	0				15 590	8	11	included in the Schedule under
Nunjingode, -	3,171	2	10	592	0	0	41	0	0	41	9	0	3,846	1	10	Nezer Bar.
Hardanhully, -	18 533	1	6	523	5	1	8 9	5	12				19,866	2	3	
Periapatam and Culti Malwaddi,	16,559	2	13	1,342	5	13	478	2	12	16	8	0	18 396	9	6	Theſe two diſtricts were under ſeparate management the firſt and ſecond years, but were re-united in the third, as in the Schedule.
Muddoor, -	19,089	5	10	363	9	0	1,043	8	3	10	5	0	20,507	7	13	Both included under Muddoor in
Kergoor, -	19,190	9	10	1,057	2	2	1,029	1	19				21,277	3	6	the Schedule.
Hegara Dewancota,	22,780	6	4	1,301	9	0							24,082	5	4	
Betadpoor, -	11 567	0	12	1,137	8	4	565	0	0				13,269	9	0	
Tayoor, -	31,132	5	3	8	0	0	8	0	0	240	5	0	31,389	0	3	Included in the Schedule under
Hongonoor, -	8,096	0	10	431	4	1	8	7	8	132	7	0	8,668	9	3	Tayoor.
Yelandoor, -	12,667	7	3	1,151	4	10	184	1	0	263	9	0	14,167	1	13	
Malawilly, -	19,835	1	6	357	0	14	462	5	5	130	0	0	20,784	7	9	
Tulcar Soſilla, -	20,836	5	8	976	5	0							21,813	0	8	
Nurſipoor, -	17,880	3	1	864	0	13	362	9	0				19,107	2	14	
Total carried forward	3,12,019	9	10	15 921	6	14	10,047	6	6	2,849	8	12	340,839	1	10	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
*Brought forward	3,12 019 9 10	15,921 6 14	10,047 6 6	2,849 8 12	3,40,839 1 10	
Madapoor, -	5,161 6 4	209 1 4	11 0 0		5,381 7 8	
Salagram, - -	14,103 0 4	116 8 0	203 0 0	6 0 0	14,428 8 4	A portion of Narfipoor was this year added to Salagram.
Yeratoora, -	11,696 9 13	81 8 0	138 0 0		11,916 7 13	
Bailoor, - -	47,914 7 4½	3655 1 11	1,170 0 0		51,839 8 15½	
Arkulgoor, -	17,621 8 8	1,259 4 9	450 1 0		19,331 4 1	
Chinapatan, -	16,381 1 10	816 0 0	516 6 0		17,713 7 10	A portion of this diſtrict transferred to Ramgherry this year.
Bullum, - -	21,858 8 7	827 3 8			22,686 1 15	The firſt revenue received from Bullum.
Haſſan, - -	20,381 1 7	1,154 8 8	207 0 0		21,742 9 15	
Hoonnawully, -	27,706 0 2	1,096 3 0	100 3 9		28,902 6 11	
Nagmungul, -	14,900 7 11	365 0 0	560 0 0	31 5 0	15,857 2 11	These two diſtricts ſeparate in the Schedule, were united the two firſt years, and ſeparated again in the third.
Belloor, - -	9,648 3 1	120 3 5	62 5 0	20 4 0	9,851 5 6	
Maharajedroog, -	30,944 0 4	647 8 0	12 0 0		31,603 8 4	
Gram, - -	9,742 1 12	510 2 0	45 0 0		10,297 3 12	
Ramgherry or *Gloſe Pettah*,	9,181 9 5	227 10 0	87 6 0		9,496 5 5	Both under Ramgherry in the Schedule; this diſtrict was this year ſeparated from Ramgherry, which received a part of Chinapatan.
Harowhully, - -	6,437 5 9	335 0 0			6,772 5 9	
Turekenambee, -	35,847 7 9	144 2 0	262 0 0	19 9 0	26,273 8 9	
Total carried forward	6,00,647 8 8½	27,483 0 11	13,872 7 15	2,927 6 12	6,44,936 3 14½	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	6,00,647 8 8½	27,488 0 11	13,872 7 15	2,927 6 12	6,44,936 3 14½	
Kurb,	19,268 0 15	823 6 0	471 6 0	10 0 0	20,573 2 15	Both included under Kurb in the Schedule.
Gooby,	6,278 1 0	1,146 8 0	260 1 0		7,685 0 0	
Toorwy Kerra,	18,072 2 2	1,127 8 0	684 0 0		19,884 0 2	
Coonigul,	15,681 3 2	517 0 0	830 0 0		17,028 3 2	
Holiordroog & Outredroog,	21,259 1 2	297 1 14	676 4 12	11 0 0	22,243 7 12	Separate in the Schedule.
Kikerry,	12,560 7 13	129 1 11	148 0 0		12,837 9 8	United in the two firſt years, and ſeparated in the third.
Chineroyapattan,	19,796 1 4	1,708 1 0	320 8 0		21,825 0 4	
Noogihully,	7,187 3 10	446 7 0	78 9 12	23 3 0	7,736 3 8	
Milgotta,	3,729 3 14	258 2 8	21 0 0		4,008 6 6	United in the Schedule.
Kiſhenrajepoor,	6,464 4 15	83 3 0	205 0 0		6,752 7 15	
Tonoor,	12,895 9 14½	608 7 4	247 6 8	48 0 0	13,809 3 10½	Included under the foregoing head in the Schedule.
Sacryputtun,	14,232 0 15	1,491 6 6	618 8 0		16,342 5 5	
Banavar	11,303 6 8	1,310 8 0	183 5 0		12,797 9 8	These three, though ſeparately named, have but one head of revenue in the Schedule; in the two firſt years the two firſt formed one diſtrict, and the third another; this year they were formed into three ſeparate diſtricts.
Harunhully,	13,601 6 1	828 8 14	124 8 10		14,555 3 9	
Gargengerry,	8,335 3 9	719 1 0	162 3 0		9,216 7 9	
Boodihal,	11,673 4 9	1,355 0 0	261 9 12		13,290 4 5	
Nedgul,	11,656 2 7	381 0 10	493 4 0		12,530 7 1	
Paughur,	16,041 2 5	1,055 7 13	188 0 0		17,285 0 2	
Hagulwarry,	26,262 1 4	827 7 7	642 8 0		27,732 6 11	
Total carried forward	8,56,946 5 14	42,604 7 4	20,492 0 5	3,019 9 12	9,23,063 3 3	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	8,56,946	5	14	42,604	7	4	20,492	0	5	3,019	9	12	9,23,063	3	3	
Goommairpollam,	22,833	3	2	540	1	0	223	2	0				23,596	6	2	
Bangalore, -	56,308	0	4	8,800	0	0	952	0	0				66,060	0	4	
Maugery, -	18,455	2	1	561	5	14	1,032	9	12				20,049	7	11	
Mudgerry, -	33,589	5	4	1,000	0	0	1,470	0	0				36,059	5	4	
Coortigherra, -	9,464	6	7¾	430	4	4	452	0	0				10,347	0	11¾	
Caunkenhully, -	13,022	5	10	1,131	6	0	229	2	8				14,383	4	2	
Nilwungul & Doodbilla,	17,793	6	12	927	3	0	118	0	0				18,838	9	12	
Anicul, - -	11,118	3	3	496	2	0	35	1	0				11,649	6	3	
Byrondroog, -	10,870	3	2	284	3	5	439	2	0				11,593	8	7	
Hybboor, -	15,767	0	2	399	9	0	340	1	0				16,507	0	2	
Dewanhully, -	22,234	4	10	1,270	6	0	30	1	0				23,535	1	10	
Ootradroog, -																Included above with Hoolioordroog.
Chineroydroog, -	13,148	2	3	278	5	15	322	4	0				13,749	2	2	
Toomkoor & Dewroydroog,	42,809	3	15	2,787	1	8	438	4	0				46,034	9	7	
Nidjegul, -	14,444	1	0	245	0	0	148	7	0				14,837	8	0	Both included under Nidjegul in the Schedule.
Macklydroog, -	8,004	4	6	90	5	0	200	5	0				8,295	4	6	
Kundykerra & Chikennaickenhully,	3,0486	2	4	2,260	3	0	675	9	0	36	0	0	33,458	4	4	
Total carried forward	11,97,296	0	3¾	64,108	3	2	27,599	8	9	3,055	9	12	12,92,060	1	10¾	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward -	11,97,296	0	3¾	64,108	3	2	27,599	8	9	3,055	9	12	12,92,060	1	10¾	
Chota Balapore, -	27,802	6	13	710	2	2	103	1	0				28,615	9	15	
Silgut, - -	33,122	6	5	1,496	9	0	100	1	0				34,719	6	9	These three included under Chota Balapoor in the Schedule.
Goodibunda, -	26,890	0	10	550	1	0	335	6	8				27,775	8	2	
Colar, - -	30,134	1	10	2,215	0	4	14	6	6				32,363	7	10	
Year Calwa, -	27,366	6	10	1,003	0	12							28,369	7	6	These four included under Colar in the Schedule.
Ambajee Droog, -	26,386	1	0	901	3	0	42	1	0				27,329	5	0	
Mulwagul, -	59,388	1	9	1,365	1	0	130	0	0				60,883	2	9	
Jungumcota, -	14,555	6	5	469	4	0							15,025	0	5	
Chickmoogalum,	22,274	3	6	2,025	7	7	154	7	0	104	0	0	24,558	7	13	
Huddoor, - -	13,988	7	4	1,527	5	0	377	0	0				15,893	2	4	
Sera, - -	39,151	5	14	3,385	3	0	2,475	2	0				45,012	0	14	
Hooſcota, - -	35,842	3	3	2,002	3	12	277	5	8	15	0	0	38,137	2	7	Included in the Schedule, and for the two first years under Hooſcota—Maloor placed under management in the third year.
Maloor, -	28,897	7	14	1,002	2	0	18	5	0	70	0	0	29,988	4	14	
Burra Balapoo, -	48,787	3	5	3,097	5	0	776	4	0	62	9	8	52,724	1	13	
NUGGUR, - -																
Kuſba, - -	28,003	5	14	21,708	0	9							49,711	6	7	
Coolydroog, - -	29,312	3	5	14,999	6	11							44,312	0	0	
Mundegeddee, -	27,583	2	15										27,583	2	15	By a new arrangement of the Cuſba and Cowlydroog, Mundegedde was erected this year into a ſeparate diſtrict, and a portion transferred to Anantpoor.
Total carried forward	17,16,683	4	1¾	1,22,567	7	11	32,404	7	9	3,307	9	4	18,75,063	8	9¾	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.		
Brought forward	17,16,683	4	1¾	1,22,567	7	11	32,404	7	9	3,307	9	4	18,75,063	8	9¾
Kpompfee, - -	11,271	7	7	2,136	9	9							13,408	7	0
Kope, - - -	44,930	3	14	24,661	2	8							69,591	6	6
Waftara, - -	13,403	7	7	1,735	9	6				53	6	8	15,193	3	5
Eekary, and Sagur,	54,909	0	14	27,575	3	½							82,484	3	14½
Chandergooty (Hobly,)	26,868	3	2	11,137	9	11							38,006	2	13
Surbtowanundy,	19,754	4	6	3,632	4	6							23,386	8	12
Jeny Anawutty -	21,590	2	10	985	2	10	35	1	0				22,610	6	4
Shikarpoor, - -	15,963	4	13	2,976	9	7							18,940	4	4
Anantpoor, - -	20,669	5	7	3,941	0	5				61	2	0	24,671	7	12
Lakowly Danwas,	20,468	7	3	7,944	3	6							28,413	0	9
Oodgunny, - -	31,409	1	3	1,877	9	5	65	0	0				33,352	0	0
Simoga, - - -	19,818	5	5½	3,241	1	4							23,099	6	9½
Hoolyhonoor, -	9,205	6	10	1,475	5	0							10,681	1	10
Biddery, - - -	15,048	4	0	2,067	0	0	45	5	0				17,160	9	0
Chingery Buſwaputtun,	39,966	6	8	6,038	5	0	303	8	8				46,309	0	0
Turrykerra, - -	11,584	5	10	3,205	8	11	132	6	6				14,923	0	5 } Both included under Turrykerra, in the Schedule, but separated from the first under the Dewan's management.
Yecaty, - - -	12,053	7	11½	1,254	4	10½	117	0	0				13,425	2	6 }
Azimpoor, - -	17,005	2	0	1,988	5	8½	128	3	1				19,122	0	9½
Total carried forward	21,22,745	0	4¾	2,30,444	1	6½	33,232	1	2	3,422	7	12	23,89,844	0	9¼

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.	
Brought forward	21,22,745 0 4¾	2,30,444 1 6½	33,232 1 2	3,422 7 12	23 89,844 0 9¾	
CHITTLEDROOG.						
Kuſba and Beemſummooder,	29,838 2 1¼	4,062 1 0	3,546 0 0	2,012 0 0	39,458 3 1¼	Separate in the Schedule—vide remark of former year regarding Betel and Tobacco.
Dodiary, - -	14,720 7 8	1,186 2 7	813 1 8		16,720 1 7	
Hooſdroog, - -	13,079 1 10	1,850 0 0	252 0 0		15,181 1 10	
Muttoor, - -	9,548 5 11¼	1,420 0 0	39 0 0		11,007 5 11¼	
Murcal Munoo, -	17,596 0 0¼	1,184 9 14	461 5 0		19,242 4 14¼	
Tulluck, - -	10,041 6 4¾	3,324 1 0	817 9 0		14,183 6 4¾	
Burmſagur, -	15,115 8 4¼	480 0 0	87 0 0		15,682 8 4¼	
Kunkoopa, -	8,886 7 1	1,800 0 0	85 0 0		10,771 7 1	
Belehoor, - -	6,671 0 4¼	1,500 0 0	66 0 0		8,237 0 4¼	
Hireoor, - -	12,889 7 7	1,672 1 0	461 1 5		15,022 9 12	
Hurryhur, -	9,094 8 0		157 0 5		9,251 8 5	
Myconda, - -	20,301 0 13	2,522 0 0	266 0 0		23,089 0 13	
Hoolulkerra. -	15,788 6 11¾	1,244 0 0	142 7 7		17,175 4 2¾	
Total Canterai Pagodas	23,06,370 2 1½	2,52,689 6 11½	40,426 5 11	5,434 7 12	26,04,868 2 4	

(Signed) M. WILKS, *Acting Reſident.*

No. 8. of Appendix.

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF THE GROSS REVENUE OF MYSOOR, FOR THE YEAR 1802-3.

STATEMENT of the GROSS REVENUE of MYSOOR, for the year 1802-1803.

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Puttun Aſtagram, -	29,166	4	3½	2,335	0	4¼	668	3	0	1,800	0	0	33,969	7	7¾	
Myſoor Aſtagram, -	23,069	7	10¼	1,234	3	0	1,400	0	0	1,450	0	0	27,154	0	10¼	
Nezer Bar, - -	20,201	2	6	2,294	7	13	2,527	4	2	300	0	0	25,323	4	5	These four Diſtricts are included under Nezer Bar in the Schedule.
Cuttagal, - - -	6,619	6	0	29	6	0	493	6	0				6,842	8	0	
Cullala, - - -	13,011	8	11	1,046	9	12	1,677	1	8				15,735	9	15	
Nunjingode, - -	3,171	2	10	592	0	0	41	0	0	41	9	0	3,846	1	10	
Hardanhully, - -	17,558	8	4	583	4	1	809	5	12	139	5	0	19,091	3	9	
Periapatan, and Cutti,	18,610	9	11	1,399	2	7	716	5	0	87	5	2	20,814	2	4	Included under Periapatan in the Schedule, divided the firſt two yeats, and reunited the third and fourth.
Cutti Malwaddy,																
Muddoor, - -	18,386	4	10	349	1	13	1,152	3	4				19,887	9	11	
Kergoor, - -	19,340	5	12	1,038	5	1	1,030	1	6				21,409	2	3	
Heggara Dewancota, -	16,039	7	2	905	3	0	179	6	0	33	0	0	17,157	6	2	Included under Higgara Dewancota in the Schedule for the three firſt years, Hullelly erected into a diſtinct diſtrict in the fourth.
Hullelly, - -	7,014	3	9	530	0	0							7,544	3	9	
Betudapoor, -	12,930	7	10	1,649	1	13	714	2	2				15,294	1	9	
Tayoor, - -	31,511	5	4				8	0	0	304	5	0	31,824	0	4	Included in the Schedule under Tayoor.
Hongonoor, -	7,296	6	11	431	4	6	10	4	12	188	2	8	7,926	8	5	
Yelandoor, - -	12,827	9	3	1,042	4	10	141	4	0	254	2	0	14,265	9	13	
Malawilly, - -	19,943	3	6	438	1	5	462	5	5	69	9	6	20,913	9	6	
Total carried forward	2,76,701	2	10¾	15,899	5	5¼	11,732	2	3	4,668	8	0	3,09 001	8	3	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	2,76,701	2	10¾	15,899	5	5¼	11,732	2	3	4,668	8	0	3,09,001	8	3	
Tulcar Sofilla, -	21,169	0	15	985	0	13	5	8	0	193	9	10	22,353	9	6	
Nurfipoor, -	16,211	8	2	975	4	5	362	9	0				17,550	1	7	Included in the Schedule under Nurfipoor.
Madapoor, -	6,657	6	8	208	5	0	11	0	0				6,877	1	8	
Salagram, - -	16,059	3	4½	116	8	0	180	6	8	10	0	0	16,366	7	12½	
Yeratoora, -	13,556	6	10	81	0	8	158	0	0	16	0	0	13,811	7	2	
Bailoor, -	43,457	5	7¼	3,503	1	6¾	1,235	0	0	108	4	3	48,304	1	1	
Arkulgoor, -	18,383	1	0	1,507	7	2	465	6	0				20,356	4	2	
Chinapatan, - -	13,285	7	0	703	4	12	331	5	8	87	8	0	14,408	5	4	
Bullum, - -	17,275	4	4	2,045	1	0	125	0	0				19,445	5	4	
Haffan, - -	20,328	6	7	1,154	8	8	246	0	0				21,729	4	15	
Honnawully, -	26,789	5	12	1,134	5	15	278	7	15				28,202	9	10	
Nagmungul, -	12,764	8	10	382	0	0	848	7	8	49	5	0	14,045	1	2	Separate in the Schedule.
Bellaoor, - -	7,909	6	9	139	5	13	91	6	4	20	4	0	8,161	2	10	
Maharaje Droog,	30,589	3	4	592	3	4	30	0	0				31,211	6	8	
Gram, - -	9,533	2	3	515	4	0	45	3	15				10,094	0	2	
Ramgherry, *or Close Pettah*	8,759	9	6	265	3	0	73	2	0				9,098	4	6	Both under the head of Ramgherry in the Schedule, vide remarks of last year.
Harowhully, -	7,438	4	10	379	2	0	200	4	0				8,018	0	10	
Turkenambee, -	25,941	0	4	101	4	0	285	2	0	22	9	0	26,350	5	4	
Total carried forward	5,92,812	2	14½	30,690	4	12	16,707	0	13	5,177	7	13	6,45.387	6	4½	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	5,92,812	2	14½	30,690	4	12	16,707	0	13	5,177	7	13	6,45,387	6	1½	
Kurb,	17,771	7	15	850	6	0	601	1	0	13	5	0	19,236	9	15	Both included under Kurb in the
Gooby,	5,927	0	10	1,146	8	0	310	1	0				7,383	9	10	Schedule.
Toorwy Kerra,	14,047	6	7	961	6	7	733	4	8				15,742	7	6	
Coonigal,	12,779	7	11	491	0	0	1,190	3	12				14,461	1	7	
Hoolioordroog, and Outridroog,	16,393	2	0	273	9	15	684	4	12	9	0	0	17,360	6	11	Separate in the Schedule.
Kikerry,	11,408	0	3	138	7	12	186	6	8				11,733	4	7	
Cheneroypatan,	15,537	5	3¼	1,897	3	0	381	3	0	142	0	0	17,958	1	3¼	
Noogihelly,	7,491	0	7	462	5	5	112	9	0				8,066	4	12	
Milgotta,	3,821	8	11	127	7	11	59	0	0				4,008	6	6	United in the Schedule.
Kiſhenrajepoor,	7,197	5	0	102	0	0	205	0	0				7,504	5	0	Included under the foregoing head in the
Tonoor,	12,261	1	15	425	6	2	457	2	12	74	3	4	13,218	4	1	Schedule.
Sacryputtun,	13,632	5	15	1,432	7	11	669	1	0				15,734	4	10	
Banavar,	11,941	4	0	1,541	0	0	203	8	0	200	0	0	13,886	2	0	These three ſeparately named, but
Haranhully,	14,267	8	12	1,401	3	6	163	2	0				15,472	4	2	included under one head of va-
Gergangerry,	7,704	2	5	823	1	0	180	8	0				8,708	1	5	lue in the Schedule.
Boodihal,	11,486	9	8	1,355	0	0	351	5	6				13,193	4	14	
Nedgul,	11,802	7	15	366	0	10	556	3	0				12,725	1	9	
Paughur,	16,742	0	10	1,060	2	13	190	4	6				17,992	7	13	
Hagulwary,	24,508	8	9	543	7	0	634	0	0				25,686	5	9	
Total carried forward	8,29,535	6	10¾	45,731	7	8	24,577	8	13	5,616	6	1	9,05,461	9	4¾	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.		
Brought forward	8,29,535	6	10¾	45,731	7	8	24,577	8	13	5,616	6	1	9,05,461	9	3¾
Gumnairpollam,	25,987	2	8	582	1	0	221	1	0				26,790	4	8
Bangalore,	57,169	6	6	9,000	1	0	547	0	0				66,716	9	6
Maugery,	16,901	4	6	497	4	1	1,054	7	0				18,453	5	7
Mudgery,	32,330	0	14	1,100	0	0	1,510	0	0				34,940	0	14
Coortigherra,	8,736	2	2¾	425	0	4	526	8	0				9,688	0	6¾
Cawnkenhully,	12,776	1	9	1,230	6	6	229	2	8				14,236	0	7
Nulwungul and Dudbilla,	15,126	4	2	911	8	4	203	8	8				16,242	0	14
Anicul,	10,713	1	1	480	6	3	150	0	0				11,343	7	4
Byrondroog,	9,042	5	1	190	6	0	262	4	8				9,495	5	9
Hybboor,	14,032	6	7	399	9	0	390	1	0	3	0	0	14,825	6	15
Dewanhully,	18,973	9	7	1,248	6	0	37	5	0				20,260	0	7
Ootradroog,													Included above with Hooliordroog.		
Cheneroydroog,	11,736	8	9	467	6	14	412	5	0				12,617	0	7
Toomkoor & Dewroydroog,	42,207	9	5	2,848	6	8	498	4	0				45,554	9	13
Nidjegul,	14,466	1	0	245	0	4	148	7	0				14,859	8	0
Macklydroog,	7,510	3	2	90	5	0	250	5	0				7,851	3	2
													} Included under Nidjegul in the Schedule.		
Kundykerra and Chikennaickunhully,	28,958	2	2	2,842	9	11	660	0	0	36	0	0	32,498	1	13
Chota Balapoor,	24,206	6	10	675	2	9	103	1	0				24,984	9	10
Silgut,	31,048	3	11	1,507	8	0	100	1	0				32,656	2	11
Total carried forward	12,11,459	5	1½	70,477	3	11	31,884	1	5	5,655	6	9	13,19,476	6	10½

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	12,11,459	3	1½	70,477	3	11	31,884	1	5	5,655	6	9	13,19,476	6	10½	
Goodibunda,	25,967	1	3	525	1	0	396	9	14				26,889	2	11	
Colar,	30,842	3	2	2,333	2	0	82	1	0				33,257	6	2	These five included under Colar in the Schedule.—Batemungul erected into a ſeparate diſtrict this year.
Year Calwa,	27,377	6	8	1,003	0	12	10	0	0				28,390	7	4	
Ambajee Droog,	24,394	6	6	901	3	0	104	1	0	55	7	0	25,455	7	6	
Mulwagul,	24,925	8	9	1,380	0	0	121	0	0	25	0	0	26,451	8	9	
Batemungul,	24,723	9	2¾	420	0	0	35	0	0	12	0	0	25,190	9	2¾	
Jungumcotah,	11,966	7	0	496	1	0	13	2	0				12,476	0	0	
Chickmoogadum,	23,961	4	12	2,025	7	6	126	5	0	118	3	0	26,232	0	2	
Kuddoor,	12,883	0	1	1,462	5	0	431	7	5	151	5	8	14,928	7	14	
Sera,	34,154	0	10	3,573	7	12	1,443	1	0				39,170	9	6	
Hooſcota,	29 991	2	10	1,995	1	0	362	9	12	15	1	0	32,364	4	6	Included under Hooſcoota in the
Maloor,	29,057	6	4	1,015	4	2½	22	5	0				30,095	5	6½	Schedule, vide remark of laſt year.
Bana Balapoor,	42,085	3	1	3,252	6	0	982	3	8	62	4	0	46,382	6	9	
NUGGUR,																
Kuſba,	27,796	6	0	20,791	6	6							47,588	2	6	
Caolydroog,	29,057	2	11½	14,902	4	4							43,959	6	15½	
Mundegudda,	27,737	6	15				48	5	4				27,786	2	3	Vide remark of laſt year.
Koompſee,	11,895	9	4	2,157	7	10	5	2	0				14,058	8	14	
Kope,	47,533	9	5½	24,420	9	9							71,954	8	14½	
Total carried forward	16,96,811	9	4½	1,53,134	0	8½	36,069	4	0	6,095	7	1	18,92,111	0	13¾	

	Land Rent.			Sayer.			Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.			Tobacco.			Total.			
Brought forward	16,96,811	9	4¼	1,53,134	0	8½	36,069	4	0	6,095	7	1	18,92,111	0	13¾	
Waſtara, - -	14,106	3	1	1,774	9	12	22	8	13	79	6	4	15,983	7	14	
Eekary, and Saugur,	56,006	3	6	27,641	9	0							83,648	2	6	
Chundergooty,	27,420	0	7	11,161	6	3	14	8	4				38,596	4	14	
Surbtowanundy,	20,354	9	1	3,703	2	10							24,058	1	11	
Jerry Anawutty -	22,004	1	4	990	4	10	28	6	0				23,023	1	14	
Shikarpoor, - -	16,093	1	1½	2,716	9	3							18,810	0	4½	
Anantpoor, - -	20,756	4	2	4,006	4	0							24,762	8	2	
Lakowly Danwas,	21,176	1	13	7,966	4	10							29,142	6	7	
Oodygunny, - -	31,401	8	6	1,879	2	5	65	0	0				33,346	0	11	
Simoga, - - -	20,475	1	3	3,065	6	4							23,540	7	7	
Hoolyhonoor, -	9,853	6	14	1,475	5	0							11,329	1	14	
Biddery, - - -	15,863	8	8	2,237	7	5							18,101	5	13	
Chingery Buſwapattan,	42,473	6	5	6,270	8	15	468	0	0				49 212	5	4	
Turrykerra, - -	12 702	7	12	3,236	8	4	139	1	0				16,078	7	0	Included under Turrykerra, in the Schedule.
Yecaty, - - -	11,525	8	6	1,309	4	3	238	8	0	2,016	8	0	13,094	8	9	
Azimpoor, - -	18,391	0	5	2,236	4	6	130	9	2				20,758	3	13	
CHITTLEDROOG.																
Kuſba and Beemſummooder,	29,779	9	11½	4,371	8	7	3,312	2	8	8,212	9	5	39,480	8	10½	Separate in the Schedule—vide remark of former years regarding Tobacco and Betel.
Dodiary, - -	14,936	1	14½	1,150	0	0	813	1	8				16,899	3	6½	
Total carried forward	21,02,133	2	12¾	2,40,329	5	9½	41,302	9	3	8,212	9	5	23,91,978	5	14¼	

	Land Rent.	Sayer.	Toddy and Spirituous Liquors.	Tobacco.	Total.
Brought forward	21,02,133 2 12¾	2,40,329 5 9½	41,302 9 3	8,212 9 5	23,91,978 6 14¼
Hoofdroog, -	12,321 1 3	1,930 0 0	252 0 0		14,503 1 3
Muttoor, - -	8,954 0 4	1,460 0 0	39 0 0		10,453 0 4
Murkal Munoo, -	15,817 4 15½	1,042 9 14	461 5 0		17,321 9 13½
Tulluck, - -	10,176 6 15½	3,374 1 0	817 9 0		14,368 6 15½
Burmfaugor, -	15,205 6 11	480 0 0	87 0 0		15,772 6 11
Kunkoopa, -	7,998 5 1	1,950 0 0	85 0 0		10,033 5 1
Belchoor, - -	6,014 5 15	1,360 0 0	66 0 0		7,440 5 15
Herioor, - -	13,475 1 1	1,786 5 0	461 1 5		15,722 7 6
Hurryhur, -	8,850 9 10		195 0 0		9,045 9 10
Myconda, - -	8,590 8 4	1,082 0 0	266 0 0		9,938 8 4
Dawangerra, -	7,468 7 6	1,400 0 0	36 0 0		8,904 7 6
Holulkerra, -	14,611 4 15¾	1,244 0 1	221 5 0		16,077 0 0¾
Total Canterai Pagodas	22,31,618 5 2½	2,57,439 1 8½	44,290 9 8	8,212 9 5	25,41,561 5 8

(Signed) M. WILKS, *Acting Resident.*

No. 9. of Appendix.

No. 6.—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE GROSS REVENUES, OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF MYSOOR, IN THE YEAR 1791, ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT INSERTED IN THE SCHEDULES OF 1792; AND OF THE YEARS 1799-1800, 1800-1, 1801-2, AND 1802-3, DISTINGUISHING EACH DISTRICT, IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE INSERTED IN THE SCHEDULES OF 1792 AND 1799.

COMPARATIVE View of the Groſs Revenues of the Several Diſtricts of Myſoor in the Year 1791, *according to the Amount inſerted in the Schedules of* 1792, *and of the Order in which they are inſerted in the Schedules of* 1792 *and* 1799.

	Groſs revenue as ſtated in the Schedules.	Groſs revenue of 1799-1800.	Groſs revenue of 1800-1.	Groſs revenue of 1801-2.	Groſs revenue of 1802-3.
Puttun Aſtagram,	11,000 0 0	28,701 0 3	27,835 7 6½	31,127 7 8	33,969 7 7¾
Myſoor Aſtagram,	11,500 0 0	18,031 4 13	21,157 8 2	26,820 6 14	27,154 0 10¼
Nizer Bar, -	14,000 0 0	41,807 9 6	48,135 6 6	49,559 8 2	51,748 3 14
Hardanhully, -	15,000 0 0	16,680 8 9	18,212 5 6	19,866 2 3	19,991 3 1
Periapatan, - -	6,200 0 0	13,508 5 5	15,642 8 9	18,396 9 6	20,814 2 4
Muddoor, - -	13,200 0 0	36,610 2 12	40,048 7 10	41,785 1 3	41,297 1 14
Hegara Dewancota,	8,000 0 0	23,653 9 6	23,805 3 12	24,082 5 4	24,701 9 11
Betudapoor, -	7,000 0 0	11,869 7 6	11,814 4 8	13,269 9 0	15,294 1 9
Tayoor, - -	8,000 0 0	32,965 6 13	37,357 7 11	40,057 9 6	39,750 8 9
Yelandoor, - -	10,000 0 0	15,440 7 10	13,298 8 14	14,167 1 13	14,265 9 13
Malawilly, - -	9,000 0 0	14,207 6 0	16,378 5 10	20,784 7 9	20,913 9 6
Total carried forward	1,12,909 0 0	2,53,477 8 3	2,73 688 3 14½	2,99,918 8 4	3,09,001 8 3

	Grofs Revenue as ſtated in the Schedule.	Grofs revenue of 1799-1800.	Grofs Revenue of 1800-1.	Grofs Revenue of 1801-2.	Grofs Revenue of 1802-3.
Brought forward	1,12,900 0 0	2,53,477 8 3	2,73,688 3 14½	2,99,918 8 4	3,09,001 8 3
Tutcar Sofilla, -	8,100 0 0	22,702 4 9	19,449 3 7	21,813 0 8	22,353 9 6
Narſipoor, -	10,200 0 0	37,284 8 1	37,608 9 3	38,917 8 10	40,794 0 11½
Yaratoora,	7,200 0 0	11,919 7 2	11,058 6 2	11,916 7 13	13,811 7 2
Baitoor, - -	15,700 0 0	42,195 8 11	47,735 3 1	51,839 8 15½	48,304 1 1
Arkulgoor, -	4,300 0 0	17,514 8 8	18,295 9 7	19,331 4 1	20,356 4 2
Chinapatan, -	12,100 0 0	22,255 4 6	25,628 2 14	17,713 7 10	14,408 5 4
Bullum, -	10,000 0 0	14 591 5 0		21,686 1 15	19,445 5 4
Haſſin, - -	7,900 0 0	16,199 5 1	18,436 5 1	22,742 9 15	21,789 4 15
Hoonawully, -	9,400 0 0	25 467 2 11	27,012 2 11	28,902 6 11	28,202 9 10
Naymungul, -	4,700 0 0	21,695 4 5	22,084 8 13	15,857 2 11	14,045 1 2
Belloor, - -	3,100 0 0			9,851 5 6	8,161 2 10
Maharaje Droog,	10,000 0 0	31,285 0 9	31,213 1 4	31,603 8 4	31,211 6 8
Gram, - -	3,500 0 0	10,419 5 1	9 932 5 14	10,297 3 12	10,091 0 2
Ramgherry, or Cloſe Pettah,	7,400 0 0	4,178 4 7	8,155 2 2	16 269 0 14	17,116 5 0
Total carried forward	2,26,500 0 0	5 31,157 6 10	5 49,609 3 13½	6,18,672 5 5½	6,19,037 1 ¼

	Grofs Revenue as ſtated in the Schedule.	Grofs Revenue of 1799-1800.	Grofs Revenue of 1800-1801.	Grofs Revenue of 1801-1802.	Grofs Revenue of 1802-1803.	
Brought forward,	2,26,500 0 0	5,31,157 6 10	5,49,609 3 13½	6,18,672 5 5½	6,19,037 1 ½	
Turkanambee, -	7,400 0 0	23,519 5 7	25,111 1 7	26,273 8 9	26,350 5 4	
Ahmednuggur (Chuckloor,) - -	10,000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	An error in the Schedule, being another name for Wynaad.
Kurb, - -	12,000 0 0	25,789 6 12	28,141 1 12	28,258 8 15	26,620 9 9	
Toorwykerra, -	9,000 0 0	18,125 4 1	18,720 8 12	19,884 0 2	15,742 7 6	
Coonigul, -	5,008 9 0	13,139 4 8	18,538 1 0	17,028 3 2	14,461 1 7	
Hoolloordroog and Outradroog, -	4,000 0 0	17,632 6 3	19,861 6 7	22,243 7 12	17,360 6 11	Outradroog rated at 5,000 in the Schedule, included under this head during the four years of the Myſoor Government.
Kikerry, - -	4,065 0 0			12,837 9 8	11,733 4 7	
Cheneroyapatan, -	9,138 0 0	31,077 4 5½	29529 4 12	21,825 0 4	17,958 1 3¼	
Nooyehully, -	3,000 0 0	8,124 2 1	7,467 3 13	7,736 3 8	8,066 4 12	
Milgotta and Kiſhenrajepoor,	6,100 0 0	24,383 5 14	26,003 5 3	24,561 7 15½	24,731 5 7	
Sacryputtum, -	6,200 0 0	12,682 4 8	14,325 1 0	16,342 5 5	15,734 4 10	
Banavoor, -		24,929 2 3	24,567 8 14	12,797 9 8	13,886 2 0	
Haranhully, -	10,000 0 0	0 0 0		14,555 3 9	15,472 4 2	
Gergangerres, -		7026 8 10	9,087 3 12	9 216 7 9	8,708 1 5	
Total carried forward	3,15,411 9 0	7 37 588 1 2½	7,70963 0 2½	8 52,224 5 0	8,35,863 9 3¾	

	Grofs Revenue as ſtated in the Schedule.	Grofs Revenue of 1799-1800.	Grofs Revenue of 1800-1801.	Grofs Revenue of 1801-1802.	Grofs Revenue of 1802-1803.
Brought forward	3,15,411 9 0	7,37,588 1 2½	7,70,963 0 9½	8,52,224 5 0	8,35,863 9 3¾
Boodihall, - -	7,000 0 0	12,483 9 6	13,457 6 3	13,290 4 5	13,193 4 14
Nidjegul, - -	6,000 0 0	9,826 3 11¾	11,454 7 3½	12,530 7 1	12,725 1 9
Paughur, - -	10,000 0 0	14,036 1 8¾	15,621 1 9¼	17,285 0 2	17,992 7 13
Hagulwary, - -	12,000 0 0	26,263 2 15	28,764 0 0	27,732 6 11	25,686 5 9
Gumnairpollam, -	10,000 0 0	10,274 5 13	19,836 6 11	28,596 6 2	26,790 4 8
Bangalore, - -	55,000 0 0	46,456 3 15¾	57,824 2 ¾	66,060 0 4	66,716 9 6
Maugry, - -	8,400 0 0	17,499 1 0	19,036 0 3	20,049 7 11	18,453 5 7
Mudgerry, - -	36,000 0 0	34,750 7 15¾	39,461 9 2½	36,059 5 4	34,940 0 14
Cortigherrah, - -	4,000 0 0	7,381 4 12½	8,611 4 ½	10,347 0 11¾	9,688 0 6¾
Caunkanhully, -	8,900 0 0	8,589 7 0	13,629 1 5	14,383 4 2	14,236 0 7
Nulwungle and Doodbilla, - -	16,000 0 0	12,423 6 7	17,210 4 3	18,838 9 12	16,242 0 14
Anicul, - -	10,300 0 0	5,421 7 14	10,094 0 2	11,649 6 3	11,343 7 4
Byrondroog, - -	4,000 0 0	9,434 6 4	10,414 2 7	11,593 8 7	9,495 5 9
Hybboor, - -	7,000 0 0	13,299 5 1	15,018 2 15	16,507 0 2	14,825 6 15
Total carried forward	5,07,011 9 0	9,65,729 4 15	10,51,396 8 12	11,52,149 1 13¾	11,28,194 0 11½

	Gross Revenue as stated in the Schedule.	Gross Revenue of 1799-1800.	Gross Revenue of 1800-1.	Gross Revenue of 1801-2.	Gross Revenue of 1802-3.
Brought forward,	9,86,038 4 2	16,06,775 2 3¾	17,57,355 8 6¾	18,75,073 8 9¾	18,06,097 3 1¼
Koompsee, -	1,094 2 ½	9,125 0 4	12,198 8 10	13,408 7 0	14,058 8 14
Kope, -	22,864 5 ½	62,559 7 13	64,450 4 7½	69,591 6 6	71,954 8 14½
Wastarah, -	6,819 9 0	14,783 2 0	15,226 8 15	15,193 3 5	15,983 7 14
Eekary and Saugur,	39,411 0 ½	74,327 5 13	82,963 3 8	82,484 3 14½	83,648 2 6
Chundergooty, -	11,006 8 ¾	39,268 4 6	37,372 2 14½	38,006 2 13	38,596 4 14
Surbtowanundy, -	10,488 0 ½	17,100 4 4	20,973 9 12¾	23,386 8 12	24,058 1 11
Jerry Anawutty, -	17,424 0 0	12,981 5 1½	19,793 5 2	22,610 6 4	23,023 1 14
Shikarpoor, -	11,774 0 ¾	11,430 8 0	16,391 2 4½	18,940 4 4	18,810 0 4½
Anantpoor, -	10,191 9 ½	10,360 8 14	13,989 1 1½	24,671 7 12	24,762 8 2
Lakowly Danwas,	11,629 6 ¼	21,862 2 9	25,674 6 1	28,413 0 9	29,142 6 7
Oodygunny, -	13,614 1 ¾	25,099 3 12	31,133 9 ½	33,352 0 8	33,346 0 11
Simoga, -	16,883 5 0	12,974 0 4	20,711 9 5	23,099 6 9½	23,540 7 7
Hoolyhonoor, -	6,583 5 ¼	5,804 0 11	9,157 4 8	10,66 [illegible]	11,329 1 14
Bidderry, -	10,835 5 2	9,879 8 15	15,368 2 9	17,16 [illegible]	18,101 5 13
Chingery Bufwapattan,	22,091 1 ¾	34,009 3 4	41,748 8 13	46,309 [illegible]	49,212 5 4
Turrykerra, -	14,075 4 ½	22,933 7 6	26,734 0 6	28,348 [illegible]	29,173 5 9
Azimpoor, -	10,696 2 ¾	11,389 2 5	14,238 8 1	19,122 [illegible]	20,758 3 13
Total carried forward	12,30,522 6 10½	20,03,315 7 12¼	22,25,483 3 14	23,89,844 0 9¼	23,35,598 4 13½

	Grofs Revenue as ſtated in the Schedule.	Grofs Revenue of 1799-1800.	Grofs Revenue of 1800-1801.	Grofs Revenue of 1801-1802.	Grofs Revenue of 1802-1803.	
Brought forward	507,011 9 0	9,65,729 4 15	10,51,396 8 12	11,52,149 1 13¾	11,28,194 0 11½	
Dewanhully, - -	20,045 0 0	29,516 9 7	22,004 5 13	23,535 1 10	20,260 0 7	
Outradroog, - -	5,000 0 0					Included above under Hooliordroog.
Cheneroyoroog, -	8,000 0 0	13,892 6 10	14,648 3 11	13,749 2 2	12,617 0 7	
Toomkoor and Dewroydroog, - - -	18,000 0 0	41,459 6 12	42,600 7 0	46,034 9 7	45,554 9 13	
Nidjegul and Mackledroog, - - -	16,000 0 0	22,096 2 13	22,918 4 9	23,133 3 6	22,711 1 2	
Kundykerra and Chickenaickunpully,	16,000 0 0	30,971 2 0	30,122 4 8	33,458 4 4	32,498 1 1¾	
Chota Ballapoor, -	80,000 0 0	6,8,054 7 12	87,524 5 4	91,111 4 10	84,530 5 0	
Colar, - - - -	80,000 0 0	1,43,812 8 13	1,59,611 9 7	1,48,946 2 9	1,38,746 8 7¾	
Jungumcottah, -	13,000 0 0	11,843 5 4	13,426 4 4	15,025 0 5	12,476 0 0	
Chickmoogalum, -	8,134 4 0	23,412 8 0	24,251 9 14	24,558 7 13	26,232 0 2	
Kuddoor, - - -	7,129 7 ¼	11,584 3 2	13,826 2 15	15,893 2 4	14,928 7 14	
Sera and Amrapoor,	55,000 0 0	46,321 4 12	42,822 3 2	45,012 0 14	39,170 9 6	Amrapoor, ceded to the Nizam, and its revenues not included in any of theſe years.
Hooſcota, - - -	50,754 0 0	54,880 7 6¼	60,699 7 0	68,125 7 5	62,459 9 12½	
Burra Balapoor, -	44,000 0 0	47,324 1 4	51,479 6 3	52,724 1 13	46,382 6 9	
NUGGUR.						
Huſba, - - -	29,145 4 3¾	49,593 8 9½	57,724 4 10	49,711 6 7	47,588 2 6	
Cooly droog, - -	28,818 0 ¾	55,280 4 12	62,297 1 6¾	71,895 2 15	71,745 9 2½	
Total carried forward	9,86,038 4 2	16,06,775 2 3¾	17,57,355 8 6¾	18,75,073 8 9¾	18,06,097 3 1¼	

	Grofs Revenue as ſtated in the Schedule.	Grofs Revenue of 1799-1800.	Grofs Revenue of 1800-1801.	Grofs Revenue of 1801-1802.	Grofs Revenue of 1802-1803.	
Brought forward	12,30,522 6 10½	20,03,315 7 13¼	22,25,483 3 14	23,89,844 0 9¼	23,35,598 4 13¼	
CHITTLEDROOG.						
Kuſbee, - -	20,874 7 ¾	20,407 9 14	29,398 2 9½	39,458 3 1¼	39,480 8 10½	
Beemſummooder, -	12,148 4 2					
Dodiary, -	12,984 9 ½	12,622 1 11½	14,972 1 11½	16,720 1 7	16,899 3 6½	
Hoofdroog, - -	11,936 2 ¾	13,005 4 15½	15,143 3 12¾	15,181 1 10	14,503 1 3	
Muttoor, -	10,392 3 ½	11,197 9 14	12,402 4 10	11,007 5 11¼	10,453 0 4	
Murkal Murroo, -	12,662 9 ¼	14,138 3 6	19,066 4 3¾	19,242 4 14¼	17,321 9 13½	
Tulluck, -	11,854 0 ¾	10,956 9 2½	13,918 1 ¼	14,183 6 4¾	14,368 6 15½	
Burm Sagur, -	10,163 6 ¼	14,618 3 12	19,037 7 8½	15,682 8 4¼	15,772 6 11	
Kunkoopa, -	12,542 0 ½	10,945 1 2	11,275 8 11	10,771 7 1	10,933 5 1	
Belchoor, -	10,683 1 ¼	8,198 4 0	9,701 3 9	8,237 0 4¼	7,440 5 15	
Hirioor, -	10,010 0 2	10,177 8 6	12,396 4 4	15,022 9 12	15,722 7 6	
Goodicottah, -	11,330 5 ⅔	11,589 7 6	14,392 1 14			Transferred to the Company under the Supplementary Treaty.
Hurryhur, -	10,796 0 0			9,251 8 5	9045 9 10	
Myconda, -	12,226 9 ¼			23,089 0 13	18,843 5 10	
Holulkerra, -	11,425 4 ½			17,175 4 2¾	16,077 0 ¾	Revenue in exchange for Amrapoor in conſequence of an error in the partition, and again ceded to the Company under the Supplementary Treaty.
Punnyanoor, (two-thirds,)		13,333 3 5	13,333 3 5			
Total Canterai Pagodas	14,12,553 6 3½	21,53,607 4 11¾	24,10,521 1 1¼	26,04,868 2 4	25,41,571 5 8	

(Signed) M. WILKS, *Acting Reſident.*

No. 10. of Appendix.

No. 7.—CONNECTED DETAIL OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSOOR, FOR THE FIRST FIVE YEARS.

CONNECTED DETAIL of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the GOVERNMENT of MYSOOR, for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

FIRST YEAR OR 1799-1800.

THE GROSS REVENUE was fixed at - -	Canterai Pagodas	21,53,607 4 11¾
Deduct Expences of management, viz.		
Relinquiſhed in lands and money for religious purpoſes, Jaheers, Enaums, &c. according to antient Sunnuds; viz.		
Dewiſtan or great Pagodas 878 (including 5380 for the Pagodas at Seringapatam); the whole of this allowance is in money.		34,579 3 14
Great Muts of Singeri, Varſipoor, &c. thirteen Stations of great Gooroos. Of this 4810 is given to Singeri, the Gooroo of the Peiſhwah, the remaining twelve have 5571 4 12. The whole of this head is in land, viz. entire Villages. - - -		10,381 4 12
Allowance to ſix hundred and twenty ſix Bramins in lieu of villages which they held under Sunnuds of various deſcriptions, in land 953 6 0; money 2750 0 6. - - -		3,703 6 6
JAGHEERDARS.		
Govind Sing, farmer of Maloor under Morari Rao; he had aſſiſted the Army of Lord Cornwallis with ſupplies of Grain, and was encouraged to expect the reſtitution of his village; it is continued to him. -		440 0 0

Ahmed Khan, of Serjapoor, who had given ſimilar aid, and received like encouragement from Lord Cornwallis: and in the laſt War, received money in lieu of the village of Serjapoor.	800	0	0
Mahomned Ghoſe of Tammeſele, in lieu of his Jagheer.	130	0	0
The two laſt were Padſhahi Jagheerdars.			
Thirty two *Bards*, whoſe villages have been continued to them through all the revolutions of the Country.	156	0	0
The *Beat Chitty*, the deſcendant of the founder of Bangalore, and a principal Soucar, his antient village.	32	2	0
To the Gooroos of the Lingaits and Buragees, twenty nine Perſons, villages to the amount of	255	0	0
Nanperveriſt Villages given by Tippoo to the Deſcendants of four principal Officers who fell in his Service; and to the deſcendant of one Patail, who was murdered early in Poorniah's adminiſtration.	228	5	12

IN MONEY.

To the Deſcendants of Abbas Culi Khan, of Balapoor; to the family of the Killedar of Nuggur murdered by Doondiah; and that of an Aumil murdered by the Ryots, according to the former ſyſtem of rendering impracticable, the Government of the Country; and forty four other Perſons.	300	0	0
Villages given up to principal Dergas and Muckbiras.	72	0	0

Kadir Padſha of Dewarajdroog,			1,000 0 0
Baba Radden,			526 0 0
Ibraim Saib of Bangalore,			100 0 0
Allah Shah of Bangalore,			210 0 0
Malik Shah of Seringapatam,			65 0 0
Homed Shah of Bangalore,			50 0 0
Hafiz Mahomed Shah of Colar,			21 6 0
Abdul Ruſſool of Ooſcotah,			40 8 0
Four Dergas at Nella,			121 3 0
Aſheraf Shah of Chittledroog,			234 6 12

ALLOWANCES IN MONEY TO DERGAS, &c.

Fattah Alli Khan, the father of Hyder Colar,			1,143 7 4
Kader Wellee at Seringapatam,			100 0 0
Akil Shah of Chinapatam, Hyder's Peer,			600 0 0
Hyder Wellee of Mahvagul,			400 0 0
Mahomed Salam,			50 8 0
Salar Munſoor of Tonoor,			200 0 0
One hundred and fifteen ſmall Dergas,			1,060 1 0
Total Villages,	14,817 0 8		
Total commutation in money,	42,185 2 4		
			57,002 2 12
Repairs of Tanks,			1,32,918 0 0

PAY OF AUMILDARS AND SUBORDINATE SERVANTS,

One hundred and twenty two principal Aumildars, including Two Subadars of Provinces, viz. Nuggur and Chittledroog, per Month			
Five hundred and thirty ſeven Seriſtadars and their Gomaſtahs, per Month	4,285	5	0
One thouſand three hundred and twelve Shickdars or Turrufdars, to ſuperintend under the Aumils, the ſubordinate detail of the Revenue.	2,798	0	0
Two thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty eight Shanboags, or Village Accountants, excluſively of thoſe paid in land by preſcriptive cuſtom.	1,827	3	8
One hundered and nineteen Golars; the key of the Diſtrict Treaſury is kept by this perſon; the Seriſtadar has the account; the Aumil affixes his ſeal; and the Treaſury cannot be opened except in preſence of theſe three Officers.	1,581	2	11
One hundred and ſixteen Serraffs who examine the coins received on account of Revenue; affix their Seals to the bags of Treaſure diſpatched to the General Treaſury; and are reſponſible to Government for all deficiencies, one to each Diſtrict.	98	0	0
One hundred and ſixteen Moonſhees; one to each Diſtrict.	105	3	5
One hundred and three Muſſalchees, Lamp lighters to the	179	7	3

Cutcheries, and occaſionally torch bearres for travellers.	64	1	0
Three Shanboags for publick Granaries,	2	8	0
One hundred and eight Gardeners in the Gardens reſerved for the Rajah.	98	5	0
Two hundred and fifty four Nergunti, perſons charged with the care of Sluices for the Diſtribution of Water from Water courſes to the cultivated lands.	92	2	8
Two thouſand nine hundred and ninety one Tahſeel Peons, to bring into the Treaſuries of Diſtricts, the detailed collections of Revenue.	1,881	2	0
One hundered and forty one Cutwals of principal Towns, including their Shanboags.	136	4	0
One Grain Meaſurer at Seringapatam,	6	0	0
Seventy Perſons whoſe duty it is to collect Straw for the uſe of Detachments of Troops on their march, and to watch it till required.	42	5	0
Three Muttaſeddies ſuperintending the Repairs of Water courſes.	15	0	0
Twenty-five Muttaſeddies for ſuperintending the Repairs of Tanks.	12	7	8
Thirty Maſons for executing ſmall repairs to public Buildings.	38	7	4

Five hundred and ſeventy nine Shanboags, Peons, &c. for collecting the Sayer.	581	7	0
Seventy one Girgawal or watchmen to prevent embezzlement of Sandal and other products of the foreſts.	46	8	0
Fifty Oolgees or inferior hircarras attached to the principal Aumils.	65	5	0
Five Muttaſeddiès at the Ghauts to report the arrival and departure of Strangers.	10	0	0
Public Servants allowed to the Soubadar of Nuggur.	5	5	0
Five Perſons employed in the Mint at Nuggur.	18	8	0
Two hundred and fifty eight Sandal weighers.	204	8	0
One hundred and thirty eight Carpenters employed in dreſſing Sandal, and repairing public Buildings.	111	6	0
Fifty Perſons employed in various other duties connected with the collection of Sandal.	37	5	0
Seventy Perſons employed in Cutting Teak and other Timber for public purpoſes.	33	7	4
Total Monthly Pay, 14,381 3 3			
Total annually, 1,72,575 8 4			
Reduced by vacant Pay on the Death or Diſcharge of, individuals to			1,67,128 4 0

CANDACHAR.

Two hundred and ſeventy two Regular Sepoys in ſmall Guards on the principal Roads, for the preſervation of Order among the Servants of European travellers, Monthly 431 6 0; annually — 5,199 8 0

Eight hundred and ſeventeen Tappal or Poſt boys per month 837 7 0; for twelve months 10,052 4 0; reduced by vacant pay to — 9,952 4 0

NUGGUR—Four thouſand three hundred and ſeventy ſix Peons per Month 6,527 30; Ten Months 65,845 1 0, reduced by vacant pay to. — 57,740 0 0

The whole paid in Money.

CHITTLEDROOG—One thouſand ſix hundred and ſix Peons per Month 1,420 3 0, Twelve Months 1 7,043 6,06 reduced by vacant pay to — 15,643 6 0

Paid half in land and half in Money,

MYSOOR—For fifty-nine ſmall Forts or better kind of walled Villages eight thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine Peons, paid half in land, half in Money, per Month 6,243, eleven Months — 68,673 0 0

In this Number is included one thouſand men, who occaſionally carry Doolies; of theſe four hundred and fifty ſerved with General Campbell's army during the late War, and were relieved every ſix Months. — 55,742 4 0

2,12,951 2 0

For ſeventeen better kind of Forts, four thouſand one hundred and fifty ſeven Peons, paid entirely in money, becauſe required for conſtant duty in parts of the Country formerly turbulent, per Month 4,645 2 0, Twelve Months - - -

Total for twenty thouſand and twenty ſeven Perſons,

INDEFINITE EXPENCES.

Preſents of Cloth &c. to Potails and Ryots on the firſt ſettlement of the Country. - - - -	10,856	3	12
Plundered by the Poligars, - - -	4 037	6	13
Expence of hunting Elephants, - - -	2,276	2	4
Expended on Religious Ceremonies to propitiate the Deity.	3.463	9	7
Oil and Stationary, - - - -	6,197	13	0
Rewards for the deſtruction of Tigers, - -	1,488	1	12
For ſtoring the Gariſon of Munzerabad, - -	9,500	0	0
For repairing ſmall Forts, - - -	2,320	5	12
For opening the Pagodas which had been ſhut, in Tippoo's Government, - - - - -	2,899	8	12
Loſt in the ſupply of Sheep for the Army, - -	2,26	98	12
Sadir Warid, and a variety of expenſes in detail, -	20,278	4	0
Total - - - -	65,580	4	4
Total expences Management, - - -			6,35,580 3 0
Remains, - - - -			15,18,027 1 ¾

Add, Extra Revenue			
Recovered of the Revenue of the former year which had been actually collected.	20,530 0 0		
Sandal ſold,	3,200 0 0		
Sold Grain collected in the Granaries of Diſtricts.	452 0 0		
Recovered from the Aſophs in conſequence of complaints; the money exacted from the Ryots being returned; that of which the Sircar was defrauded in the former year was carried to account.	71,000 0 0		
Add, Total extra Revenue,		95,182 0 0	
Nett Revenue,			16,13,209 1 11¾
EXPENDED			
Subſidy to the Company,		700,000 0 0	
FIXED ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING MILITARY CHARGES,			
Two thouſand Sillahdar Horſe, Monthly Pay 23,560, ten months 2,36,630 deducting broken pay, the caſh actually diſburſed was,	2,13,798 5 13		
N. B. On ſervice they receive at the rate of twelve months,			
Three thouſand and forty ſix regular Infantry including Officers, Gun and Tent Laſcars per month 8,751 2 0, twelve months 1,05 14 4, deducting broken pay the caſh actually diſburſed was	88,070 9 6		
Two thouſand ſix hundred and fifty nine Peons in conſtant pay per month 6,117 5 0, or ten months in the year 61,175, deduct broken periods paid.	357,09 2 0		

Five hundred and fourteen Phyſicians, Surgeons, Hircarrahs, Chobdars, Kitmutgars, Feraſh, Waſhermen, Maſſalgies, Bearers, &c. monthly pay 1666, ten months 16,660, or deduct broken periods. - - - - - -	14,293	7	0
One hundred and ſeventy five men, the Garriſon of Munzerabad conſiſting of regular Infantry, Peons, Gunners, and Pioneers, not included in the regular eſtabliſhment per month 2,701 5 0 paid	26,780	0	0
Two thouſand and three Drivers to *four hundred* Bullocks kept for various purpoſes, per month 455, ten months 4550, paid	3552	7	0
One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeven men, Garriſon of Myſoor, including Artificers for the repair of the Forts and erecting the Palace 3404. per month paid. - - - - -	33,899	9	0
Civil eſtabliſhment for general purpoſes 87 perſons per month, 3120 per month - - - - -	30,342	7	8
One hundred and ſixty two Gardeners for the Rajah's Gardens in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, together with daily Labourers occaſionally employed. - - - -	4,180	0	0
Two hundred and thirty five Muttaſeddies and ſubordinate perſons employed in ſuperintending and keeping the accounts of the Sandal in forty ſix diſtricts producing that article. -	4,238	0	0
Five hundred and eighty one perſons, the relations and principal Officers of the Rajah's Houſehold, 1971 per Month, -	23,652	0	0

The family of the ancient Delaways,			3,600 0 0
Expence of collecting Straw, &c. &c. for various purpoſes of the Houſehold,			976 0 0
Eight hundred and forty four perſons, for the Company's and Rajah's eſtabliſhment, of breeding Cows, monthly 427 4 0,			4,928 8 0
Twenty Mutteſeddies, for arranging the accounts of the Candachar, monthly 670 0 0, at ten months,		paid	6,550 0 0
Twelve Mutteſeddies, for the Camp Bazar, including Myſoor, monthly 65 0 0			650 0 0
	Total		5,16,552 5 11

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENCES.

Preſent d to the Rajah of Avagoondy, on transferring that country to the charge of the Nizam,			2,375 0 0
To the Poligar of Goodicota,			190 0 0
Batta to Candachar Peons, for the ſervices of Bullum,			23,500 0 0
Materials for the Fort and Palace of Myſoor,			29,503 9 0
Official Seals,			264 5 12
Pioneers employed in clearing the Jungle and Roads into Bullum,			5,250 0 0
Zuckum Putty to perſons, wounded in Bullum,			3,663 2 10
Expences of placing the Rajah on the Muſnud, and conſequent ceremonials,			5,296 6 7
Charities, on the ſame occaſion,			7,182 5 8
	Total	=	77,225 9 7

ARTICLES PURCHASED.

Jewels,			9,587	5 0
Shawls,			7,893	9 0
Khelauts,			4,857	4 0
Kumkhaub,			1,419	2 12
Cloathing for part of the Infantry,			2,225	6 8
Purchaſed from the Prize Agents, the crown of Jewels of the idol of Milgota,			2,600	0 0
Coarſe Cloth purchaſed,			1,772	1 0
Horſes and Camels,			9,409	3 12
A flock of Sheep purchaſed,			4,357	1 0
Grain,			3,751	0 0
Stationary for the civil eſtabliſhment at the Preſence,			2,770	0 0
Lead,			1,650	0 0
Cloth for trifling purpoſes,			148	9 4
Clothing for the Rajah's Family,			4,568	6 2
Rice, &c. for Table,			6,427	1 10
Implements of Copper and Braſs,			1,273	6 8
Gold and Silver ditto,			5,530	0 9
Doab Equipments,			3,365	8 4
	Total		73,607	5 5
Hire to Tradeſmen, &c. &c.			1,700	9 11
Expended by Purniah,			5,564	6 1
	Total			13,74,651 6 13
Remained balance in favor of the Treaſury, at the end of the firſt year,			Canterai Pagodas	2,38,557 5 8¾

SECOND YEAR, OR 1800-1801.

THE GROSS REVENUE was fixed at - - -			24,10,521 : 1 1¾
Deduct Expenſes of management, viz.			
Jagheers, Enaums, &c. in land and money, the ſame as the former year. - - - - - - - -		56,993 2 8	
Repair of Tanks, - - - - - - - -		1,54,325 2 0	
Aumildars, and ſubordinate Servants as laſt year nearly, - - - -		1,69,975 0 0	
Candachar Sibendy, the ſame ſtrength as the former year, but encreaſed in expenſe by their receiving the full pay of the year. - - - - - - - - -		2,25,862 9 0	
INDEFINITE EXPENCES.			
Preſents to Potails, - - - - -	3,512 2 0		
Eſtabliſhment for hunting, and preventing devaſtation of Elephants, - - - - - - - -	5,274 0 0		
Anavarſti, or religious ceremonies to implore a favorable ſeaſon,	3,300 0 0		
Oil and Stationary, - - - - -	7,520 0 0		
Rewards for the deſtruction of Tigers, - - -	1,119 0 0		
Storing the Garriſon of Munzerabad, - - -	3,550 0 0		
Repairing ſmall Forts, Cutcherries, public Buildings, Pettah Walls, &c. - - - - -	9,852 0 0		

Opening Roads and Jungles,	6 824 2 0		
Sadir Warid, and a variety of Expences in detail,	15,754 4 0		
		56,705 8 0	
Total expenſes of Management,			6,63,862 1 8
Remains,			17,46,658 9 9¼
ADD, extra Revenue,			
Keſſer Keſſerat, or indefinite receipts, from fines, balance of charges, not wholly diſburſed &c. &c.	10,430 0 0		
Sandal ſold to the Company, and to individuals,	63,248 7 4½		
Received from the Company, for Gun Bullocks, from the breeding eſtabliſhment, according to agreement,	3,765 1 9½		
Total		77,443 8 14	
Net Revenue,		18,24,102 8 7¼	
Add, balance of laſt year,		2,38,557 5 8¾	
Total Reſources			20,62,660 4 0

EXPENDED.

Company's Subſidy,	8,42,592 6 0	
Balance of ditto, for laſt year,	1,42,591 8 0	
Penſioners, chargeable on Myſore for two years,	55 305 3 7	

FIXED ESTABLISHMENTS, INCLUDING MILITARY CHARGES,	
Two thouſand Sillahdar Horſe, monthly pay 25,862 Pagodas, 10 months, - - - - -	2,32,410 0 0
2,932 Regular Infantry,	
550 Gun and Tent Laſcars,	
3,482 Monthly pay, 9,962 0 1, twelve months - -	1,19,485 2 0
Two thouſand ſix hundred Peons, in conſtant pay, per month 5,447 5 0, ten months - - - -	54,456 5 0
Five hundred and fifty four Shagerd Peiſhee, Phyſicians, Surgeons, Hircarrahs, Chobdars, Khiſmutgars, Farraſh, Waſherman, Muſſalgies, Bearers, &c. &c. monthly pay 1698, - - -	17,976 0 0
Two hundred and fifty three Drivers for Bullocks, employed in various ſervices, per month 555, ten months - - -	5,495 0 0
One thouſand and ſeventy five men, the Garriſon of Munzerabad, per month 2,701 5 0, the regular Infantry twelve months, the Peons ten months, - - - - - -	30,176 0 0
One thouſand eight hundred and fifty one men, Garriſon of Myſoor, including Artificers, for the repair of the Fort and Palace, per month 3,436 5 0, paid at the rate of ten, and ſome at eleven months, - - - - - -	35,416 0 0
Civil Eſtabliſhment, for general purpoſes of Finance and Revenue, eighty ſeven perſons, per month 3140, ten months, - -	31,300 0 0

One hundred and ſixty two Gardeners, for the Rajah's Gardens, in the vicinity of the Capital, per month 275 1 0, together with daily labourers, occaſionally employed, - - -				4,250	0 0
Two hundred and thirty five Mutteſeddies, &c. ſuperintending and keeping the accounts of Sandal Wood, in forty ſix Diſtricts, producing that article, - - - - - -				4,250	0 0
Five hundred and eighty three Relations, and principal Officers of the Rajah's Houſehold, 2,054 per month, thirteen months, the extra month of the Hindoo Calendar having fallen in this year, - - - - - - -				26,690	0 0
The family of the antient Delaway, thirteen months				3,900	0 0
Expenſe of collecting Straw. - - - -				976	0 0
Eight hundred and forty-four perſons for the Company's and Rajah's eſtabliſhment of breeding Cows. - - -				4,800	0 0
Twenty-ſeven perſons of the Candachar Cutcherry.				6,580	0 0
Mutteſeddies of the Camp Bazar. - -				695	0 0
	Total	-	-		5,78,855 7 0
Articles purchaſed. - - - -		-	-		1,07,688 9 12
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.					
Fort and Palace of Myſoor. - - - -				33,000	0 0
Two thouſand two hundred and two Candachar employed in the ſervice at Bullum, per month 1731 8 0, twelve months,				19,250	0 0

Deſtroying the Jungle in Bullum.	8,210 0 0	
Marriages in the Rajah's family.	1,870 0 0	
Zockeem Putty to perſons wounded in Bullum.	6,512 0 0	
Rewards to perſons who diſtinguiſhed themſelves on the ſervice in Bullum, and Preſents,	16,568 2 0	
Charities,	12,560 2 0	
Hire to tradeſmen,	6,943 2 0	
		1,04,913 6 0
Total		5,263 4 12
Poorniah's perſonal Expenſes.		18,37,211 4 5
Total Expended		2,25,448 9 1
Balance of the ſecond year.		
Deduct, not recovered.		
Firſt Year	15,337	
Second Year	30,300	45,637 0 0
Remained Balance in favour of the Treaſury at the end of the ſecond year.		Canterai Pagodas 1,79,811 9 1

THIRD YEAR OR 1801-1802.

THE GROSS REVENUE was fixed at				26,04,868	2 4
Of which amount not realized,				57,771	5 0
Real Groſs Revenue,				25,47,096	7 4
Deduct Expenſes of management, viz.					
Lands relinquiſhed for religious purpoſes, for Enaums and Jagheers, the diminution ſince laſt year being entirely under the head of Dewiſtan.			55,150	1 3¼	
Repair of Tanks.			95,630	4 0	
Pay of Aumildars and Subordinate Servants 9,553 perſons monthly 14,412 8 11,			1,71,575	5 0	
Candachar 17,726 per month, 16,704 7 4 at different reckoning of 10, 11, and 12 months.			1,84,718	7 0	
Indefinite expenſes including 13,530 for the reform of the Fort of Bangalore.			67,1805	2 13	
				5,74,260	0 1¼
Total expenſes of management				19,72,836	7 3¾
Remains,				6,063	0 0
ADD extra Revenue,				19,78,899	7 3¾
Keſſer Keſſerat,				1,79,811	9 1
Nett Revenue,					21,58,711 6 4¾
Add balance of laſt year,					
Total Reſources,					

EXPENDED.

Subſidy to the Company.			8,42,592 6 0
Penſioners Chargeable to Myſoor.			38,088 0 10¼
Returned to the Company for Bullocks from the breeding eſtabliſhment in the year 1799-1800.			1,473 3 4½
FIXED ESTABLISHMENT AND MILITARY CHARGES.			
Two thouſand Sillahdar Horſe, at 23,876 per month.		2,37,278 5 0	
Three thouſand four hundred and ninety regular Infantry, with Gun and Tent Laſcars 9,940 1 0.		1,17,699 3 0	
Two thouſand ſix hundred and thirty two Peons in conſtant pay 5447 5 0,	Ten months	52,456 5 0	
Five hundred and eighty-four Shagerd Peſhee at 1898 per month.		18,553 0 0	
Two hundred and fifty-three Bullockmen at 555 per month.		5,495 0 0	
One thouſand three hundred and twenty-two men, the Garriſon of Meenzerabad 3,099 7 9 per month.		33,983 0 0	
Two thouſand three hundred and forty-four men Garriſon of Myſoor including Artificers for the repair of the Fort and Palace per month 4,171 4.		42,572 5 0	
Civil eſtabliſhment for general purpoſes ninety ſeven perſons, 3320 per month, ten months,		32,525 0 0	
One hundred and ſixty-two Gardeners, 275 1 0 per month,		2,751 0 0	

Two hundred and thirty-five perſons; eſtabliſhment for the management of the Sandal concern.	4,308	0	0
Five hundred and eighty two relations and officers of the Rajah's houſehold,	24,646	0	0
Delaway's family.	3,600	0	0
Eight hundred and forty four perſons for the Company's and Rajah's eſtabliſhment for breeding Cows, per month 403 7 8,	4,715	0	0
Twenty-ſeven Mutteſeddies, &c. of the Candachar Cutcherry, per month 670.	6,636	5	0
Camp Bazar, twelve perſons, per month 66.	654		0
Total			5,87,877 8 0
Articles purchaſed.			79,863 1 7

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fort and Palace of Myſoor.	59,522	5	0
Extra expenſes incurred in collecting and weighing Sandal.	4,453	4	0
Buffaloes purchaſed for the Rajah's Gardens	364	5	0
Batta to Peons employed in the repair of the Fort and Palace.	4,578	0	6
Maintenance of Priſoners.	2,731	0	6
Eight months batta to 2,620 Peons employed at Bullum per month 2,152 5 0.	17,236	0	0
Deſtroying the Jungle in Bullum, 2000 men for ten months,	11,500	0	0
Zuckeen Puttee at Bullum.	5,420	0	0

Rewards and Preſents,		9,636	0	0
Charities.		11,899	5	0
Hire to Tradeſmen.		5,004	4	2
Total				1,32,345 3 14

To Poorniah according to the arrangement approved by the Governor General.

FIRST YEAR.				
Pay,		6,000		
Commiſſion on	16,16,028			
Deduct, not recovered,	15,337			
	16,00,692	16,000		22,000
SECOND YEAR.				
Pay,		6,000		
Commiſſion on	18,24,139			
Not recovered,	30,300			
	17,93,839	17,930		23,930
THIRD YEAR.				
Pay,		6,000		
Commiſſion on	19,78,925	19,789		
				25,789
Total		71,719		
Deduct received in the two firſt Years,		10,828		60,890 9 3
Total Expended,				17,43,127 2 6¾
Remained balance in favour of the Treaſury in the end of the third year,				4,15,584 3 14

N.B. Some ſmall errors have been made in the Dewan's computation of his commiſſion, which will be rectified hereafter.

FOURTH YEAR 1802-18 3.

THE GROSS REVENUE was fixed at			25,41,561 5 8
Of which was not recovered,			39,988 8 9¾
Actual Grofs Revenue,			25,01,572 6 14
Deduct Expences of management, viz.			
Relinquiſhed for religious purpoſes, Enaums, Jagheers, &c.			
N. B. The exceſs over laſt year is for Dewiſtan,	57,450	1 3½	
Repair of Tanks,	74,856	0 0	
Pay of Aumildars and ſubordinate Servants,	1,72,654	0 0	
Candachar 15,247 perſons,	1,48,478	7 0	
Indefinite expences including 18 486 3 0 for the reform of the Fort of Bangalore, and 2,128 for Conapatam,	76,291	4 1	
		5,29,730 2 4¼	
Remains,		19,71,842 4 10	
ADD extra Revenue,			
Sandal rejected by the Commercial Reſident in Canara, and ſold in the Country,	14,326		
Keſſer Keſſerat,	3,268 5		
		17,594 5 0	
Total Nett Revenue,		19,89,436 9 10	
Add, Balance of laſt year,		4,15,584 3 14	
Total Reſources,			24,05,021 3 8

EXPENDED.

Sufidy to the Company,			8,42,592 6 0
Penfioners,			37,698 0 15
FIXED ESTABLISHMENT INCLUDING MILITARY CHARGES,			
Sillahdar Horfe within Myfore 1,500, for feven Months, 800 for three Months,	1,60,289	5 0	
Four thoufand feven hundred and fifty Regular Infantry, including Lafcars for broken periods,	1,41,671	3 0	
Two thoufand fix hundred and thirty-two Peons, in conftant pay,	53,457	5 0	
Five hundred and eighty Shagerd Peflhee, for ten Months at 1898 per Month,	18,832	5 0	
Two hundred and fifty-three Bullock men, for ten Months, 555 per Month,	5,421	2 0	
One thoufand three hundred and twenty-two Men, Garrifon of Munzerabad,	34,143	2 0	
Two thoufand three hundred and forty-four Men, Garrifon of Myfoor, including Artificers, &c. as before,	43,174	4 0	
Mahlat Cutcherry, civil eftablifhment for general purpofes, viz. Treafury and Revenue, Ninety feven Perfons, 3,320 per Month, ten month,	33,069	0 0	
One hundred and fixty-two Gardeners, per Month 277 1, paid,	2,706	2 0	

Two hundred and thirty-five perſons eſtabliſhment for the management of the Sandal concern, twelve Months, - -		4,264 3 0	
Five hundred and eighty-two Relations of the Rajah and Officers of his houſehold, - - - - -		24,608 1 0	
Delaway's Family, - - - - -		3,600 0 0	
Eight hundred and forty-four Men, Amrut Urchal or breeding eſtabliſhment of Cows, 403 7 8, - - - -		4,715 0 0	
Twenty-ſeven Perſons Mutteſeddies, &c. of the Candachar Cutcherry, - - - - - - -		6,628 4 0	
Camp Bazar eſtabliſhment, - - - -		660 0 0	
Total - -		5 37,267 6 0	
Extra expenſes incurred on account of General Welleſley's Army, not reimburſed in the account of the Sillahdar Horſe.			
Expenſes in the Equipment recruiting, and pay of the Firſt Diviſion which marched with General Welleſley, previouſly to their croſſing the Tumbudra, - Star Pagodas	34,183 ¼	62,619 9 0	
Exceſs of Diſburſement to the Sillahdar Horſe, over the ſum allowed by the Company 4,500 Star Pagodas a month, from March till June, both included.	18,000		
	52,183 ¼		

The above exceſs was calculated on an Average, at two Pagodas per Man—The actual exceſs has exceeded that calculation in - - - - - - - - -			1,148 9 0
Eſtabliſhment of three hundred armed Peons, one hundred Dooly Peons, one hundred Regular Infantry Hircarrahs, &c. attached to the Horſe, and alſo not reimburſed at 1,450 per Month, is 500 Star Pagodas, - - - - -			6,960 0 0
Exceſs of pay allowed to the Dooly Bearers, ſerving with General Campbell, viz. four hundred Perſons at 320 Pagodas is for five Months, February to June 1600, - - -			1,920 0 0
Firſt convoy for convoying Treaſure—N. B. paid in advance,			1,440 0 0
N. B. The exceſs in Regular Infantry for five Months, is ſtated above,			
Ditto 1,000 Peons at Hurryhur for five months, - -		6,000 0 0	
Total	- -		80,088 8 0
Articles purchaſed including 13 913 7 $3\frac{1}{2}$ for 2,000 Muſkets and 500 Carobines purchaſed from the Company, - -	- -		89,308 8 0
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.			
Fort and Palace of Myſoor. - - - - -		43,160 2 8	
For a Houſe for the Rajah in Seringapatam, - - -		11,020 0 0	
The Great Bridge over the Cavery. - - - -		64,568 0 0	

Batta to Peons, employed in the two foregoing ſervices.		2,578 0 0	
Maintenance of Peons.		2,196 5 0	
Preſents.		9,260 0 0	
Charities.		13,423 0 0	
Hire to Tradeſmen.		6,882 9 8	
			1,53,088 7 0
Poorniah's Perſonal Allowance.			
Pay,	6000		
Commiſſion,	19,894		
		25,890 0 0	
Total Expended			17,94,935 8 7
Remained Balance in favor of the Treaſury, at the end of the fourth year.		Canterai Pagodas	6,39,985 5 1

FIFTH YFAR OR 1803-1804.

THE GROSS REVENUE was fixed at - - 25,81,550 0 0

EXPENCES OF MANAGEMENT.

Jagheers, Enaums, &c. - - - - - -	57,450 0 0	
Repairs of Tanks, - - - - - - - - -	65,600 0 0	
Aumildars and Subordinate Servants. - - - - -	1,72,600 0 0	
Candachar. - - - - - - - - -	1,48,500 0 0	
Indefinite Expenſes, including the Reference of the Fort of Bangalore, 21,500. - - - - - -	63,430 0 0	
Total - - - - - - - -		5,07,580 0 0
Remains - - - - - -		20,73,970 0 0
ADD, EXTRA REVENUES,		
Sandal ſold. - - - - - - - -	51,052 1 11	
Miſcellaneous. - - - - - - - -	2,500 0 0	
		53,552 1 11
Nett Revenue, - -		21,27,522 1 11
Add, Balance of laſt year, - -		6,39,985 5 1
Total Reſources, -		27,67,507 6 12

EXPENDED.

Company's Subſidy.	8,42,592	6	0
Fixed eſtabliſhments, including Military charges, one thouſand and fifty Horſes, ten payments.	1,16,800	0	0
Three thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four Regular Infantry.	1,26,762	0	0
Two thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-two Peons,	52,950	0	0
Shagerd Peiſhee, five hundred and eighty-four Perſons,	18,950	0	0
Bullock eſtabliſhment, two hundred and ſeventy-three Perſons.	6,150	0	0
Garriſon of Munzerabad, one thouſand,	29,683	2	0
Garriſon of Myſoor, two thouſand four hundred and ſixty-four, including Artificers as before.	45,380	0	0
Civil eſtabliſhment for general purpoſes,	33,150	0	0
One hundred and ſixty Gardeners.	2,725	0	0
Sandal eſtabliſhment two hundred and thirty-five.	4,254	0	0
Relations of the Rajah, and Officers of his Houſehold.	24,300	0	0
Delaway's Family.	3,600	0	0
Amrut Mahal.	4,710	0	0
Mutteſeddies of the Candachar Cutcherry.	6,630	0	0
Camp Bazar.	660	0	0
Total	4,76,704	2	0

Extra expenſes incurred on account of General Welleſley's Army, not reimburſed in the account of the Sillahdar Horſe, and not charged in the fourth year, Star Pagodas	4,71,126 8 0		
Deduct, included in that account, but not yet incurred for the gradual diſcharge of the Horſe, - - -	1,00,000 0 0		
Remains Star Pagodas,	3,71,126 8 0		
Or Canterai Pagodas,	4,45,351 8 0		
Deduct, carried to account in the fourth year,	80,000 8 0		
Deduct, alſo the augmentation of Regular Infantry, charged in the account of the fourth year,	14,049 0 0		
	94,137 8 0		
Total Extra Expenſes on account of the War in the year,			3,51,214 0 0
N. B. The deduction for the reduced Number of Horſe exhibited in the ſeparate account is not made, the actual number only is charged in the account of the year.			
Articles purchaſed.			74,468 5 0

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Fort and Palace of Myſoor,		39,530 0 0
Great Bridge over the Cavery.		75,250 0 0
Rajah's Houſe at Seringapatam.		8,300 0 0
Maintenance of Priſoners.		1,210 0 0
Preſents.		6,520 0 0
Charities.		12,108 0 0
Hire to Tradeſmen.		7,700 0 0
Total,		1,50,618 0 0
Poorniah's perſonal allowance,		
Pay,	6000	
Commiſſion,	21,275	
		27,275 0 0
Total Expended,		19,22,872 3 0
Remained balance in favour of the Treaſury at the end of the fifth year.		
Of which was due by the Company on the 31ſt July, on account of the Sillahdar Horſe, Star Pagodas, 3,56,385,		4,00,062 0 0
Caſh in the Treaſury.		1,97,766 1 3
Balance outſtanding, on which there will be ſome loſs.		246,807 2 9
		844,635 3 12

Canterai Pagodas 844,635 3 12

ABSTRACT.

Groſs Revenue of the firſt year,		21,53,607	4	11¾		
Deduct, expenſe of management,		6,35,580	3	0		
Remains,		15,18,027	1	11¾		
Add, Extra Revenue,		95,182	0	0		
Nett Revenue;					16,13,209	1 11¾
Expended,					13,74,651	6 3
Remained balance in favour of the Treaſury at the end of the firſt year,					2,38,557	5 8¾
Groſs Revenue of the ſecond year,		24,10,521	1	1¼		
Deduct, expenſes of management,		6,63,862	1	8		
Remains,		17,46,658	9	9¼		
Add, Extra Revenue,		77,443	8	14		
Nett Revenue,		18,24,102	8	7¼		
Add, balance of laſt year,		2,38,557	5	8¾		
Total Reſources,					20,62,660	4 0
Expended,					18,82-848	4 15
Remained balance in favour of the Treaſury at the end of the ſecond year,					1,79,811	9 1
Groſs Revenue of the third year,		25,47,097	7	4		
Deduct, expenſes of management,		5,74,260	0	¼		
Remains,		19,72,836	7	3¾		
Add, Extra Revenue,		6,063	0	0		
Nett Revenue,		19,78,899	7	3¾		
Add, balance of laſt year,		1,79,811	9	1		
Total Reſources,					21,58,711	6 4¾
Expended,					17,53,127	2 6¾
Remained balance in favour of the Treaſury at the end of the third year,					4,15,584	3 14

Groſs Revenue of the fourth year,	25,01,572	6	14¼		
Deduct, expenſes of management,	5,29,730	2	4¼		
Remains,	19,71,842	4	10		
Add, Extra Revenue,	17,594	5	0		
Nett Revenue,	19,89,436	9	10		
Add, balance of laſt year,	4,15,584	3	14		
Total Reſources,				24,05,021	3 8
Expended,				17,65,935	8 7
Remained balance in favour of the Treaſury at the end of the fourth year,				6,39,985	5 1
Groſs Revenue of the fifth year,	25,81,550	0	0		
Deduct, expenſes of management,	5,07,586	0	0		
Remains,	20,73,970	0	0		
Add, Extra Revenue,	53,552	1	11		
Nett Revenue,	21,27,522	1	11		
Add, Balance of laſt year,	6,39,985	5	1		
Total Reſources,				27,67,507	6 12
Expended,				19,22,872	3 0
Remained Balance in favour of the Treaſury at the end of the fifth year,				8,44,635	3 12

Of which was due by the Company on the 31ſt July on account of the Sillahdar Horſe, Star Pagodas 3,36,385 0 0, or 4,36,385

Caſh in the Treaſury, 1,97,766 1 3

Balances Outſtanding on which there will be ſome loſs, 2,46,708 2 9

8,44,635 3 12

(Signed) M. WILKS,

Acting Reſident.

No. 11. of Appendix.

No. 8.—MEMORANDUM OF THE EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSOOR, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR.

AFTER ſome previous enquiries on the part of Mr. Webbe, on the 31ſt December 1802, he requeſted the Dewan to entertain all the ſerviceable Sillahdar Horſe in Myſoor, to be at the charge of the Honorable Company, from the period of their croſſing the Tumbuddra until their return.

Early in January 1803; 756 were obtained for the whole month, their pay was 8300, the broken periods reduced it to - - - - -		7,760	
In February recruited 444			
Their broken pay	4,760		
Total pay for February -		13,060	
In March, 10 days pay for the above 1200 Horſe, who croſſed the river on the 11th,		4,600	
Total Canterai Pagodas		25,420	
Star Pagodas -			21,138¼
Expended for Saddles and Accoutrements Rupees 45,500 - - - -			13,000
Total expended in the equipment of the firſt detachment - - - - - -			34,183¼

Expenses of the equipment of the Second Detachment.

On the 23d of Auguſt, the Dewan received through Mr. Peile, the communication of Lord Clive's wiſh, that he ſhould encreaſe the levies of Sillahdar Horſe.

In September recruited 415	-	4150
In October recruited 350, giving them the full pay of the month, Total pay for October		7650
In November recruited 280, Total pay for November	-	10,800
Pay for the above 1045 Horſe, for 14 days in December 1803; they croſſed the river on the 15th	- - - -	5,250
Canterai Pagodas	27,850	
Star Pagodas		23,208¼
Expended for Saddles and Accoutrements Rupees 56,245	- - - -	16,070
Total expended in the equipment of the ſecond detachment	- - - - - -	39,278¼

The reimburſement of the government of Myſoor, has been fixed at the average monthly rate of 35 Rupees, or 10 Star Pagodas for each efficient Horſeman, the actual diſburſements of the government of Myſoor exceeded that rate in the following ſums.

The firſt diviſion conſiſted of 800 old troops, and 1200 recently collected, total 2000 Horſe.

The exceſs diſburſed to theſe troops amounts on an average of 17 months, from March 1803 to July 1804, both

months included to 4500 Star Pagodas a month.	76,500	
To the ſecond detachment of 1045, which marched on the 15th December 1803, the average monthly exceſs was 1500 for 7½ months, from 15th December 1803, to the end of July 1804,	11,250	
Total exceſs of actual diſburſement over the amount to be repaid		87,750

The following Troops and public eſtabliſhments accompanying the Horſe, were paid at the following rates, and are not included in the reimburſements to be made to the government of Myſoor.

Three hundred armed Peons,	750
One hundred Dooly Peons,	250
One hundred regular Infantry, field batta,	100
Hircarrahs entertained to replace thoſe attached to the Honorable Major General Welleſley, together with the eſtabliſhment of the Camp Cutwall,	350
	1450
Total for 17 months	24,650

The Dewan eſtabliſhed an arrangement for ſupplying a certain number of Dooly Peons for the Engliſh army, by which they have been regularly relieved at ſtated periods, and the number at all times kept complete; this eſtabliſhment has remained with Major General Campbell's diviſion, and may be expected to return about the end of July.

The pay of theſe Peons including Duffadars and family payments, amounts on an average to 2 Star Pagodas, the

the ſame as that allowed by the Company to Chicacole Bearers, of whom 6 are allowed to a Dooly, and ſo charged in the Public accounts; 10 of the Myſoor Bearers were neceſſarily allotted to each Dooly; and the pay of theſe four extra men to each Dooly has been diſburſed by the government of Myſoor; 400 Dooly Peons having been maintained, the monthly exceſs of charge above explained, is 320 Pagodas for eighteen months, from February 1803, to July 1804, both included - - - 5,760

Diſburſed by Biſhnapah, the officer commanding the Sillahdar Horſe on various occaſions, in rewards and diſtinctions to individuals for particular ſervices, during 17 months. - - - - - - - 3,150

The government of Myſoor having in the firſt inſtance provided for the regular payment of the Sillahdar Horſe, it became neceſſary to ſend to camp Convoys, with treaſure for that purpoſe.

The field batta of the Troops compoſing theſe Convoys, was an extra expenſe to the government.

Firſt Convoy under the Sare Sing, compoſed of 200 Horſe, marched on the 13th June 1803, returned on the 30th Auguſt, 2 months and 17 days, but paid for 3 months, at the rate of 2 Pagodahs each per month, - - - - 1,200

Second Convoy under Cherenaſarow, with treaſure for Biſhnapah, and a Lac of Pagodas for the Honorable Major General Welleſley, compoſed of 80

Horſe and 700 Peons, the former at a batta of 2 Pagodas, and the latter one Pagodah a month, marched on the 22d Auguſt, and returned on the 20th December, four months, at 860 Pagodas per month, — 3,440

Third Convoy under Manuel, conſiſting of 350 regular Infantry, marched on the 28th September 1803, and has continued to ſerve with the forces in camp till the end of July 1804, 10 months, at 350 Pagodas, — 3,500

Fourth convoy under Bargeer Ram Rao, (with the newly raiſed Horſe and) 500 regular Infantry, marched on the 15th December 1803, and returned on the 10th March 1804, paid for 2½ months, at 1 Pagoda, — 1250

Fifth Convoy under Appoo Rao, conſiſting of 100 Horſe at 2 Pagodas batta, 250 regular Infantry at 1 Pagoda, 100 Peons at 1 Pagoda, marched on the 15th January 1804, and returned on the 30th May; paid for 4½ months, at 556 Pagodas, — 2,502

Sixth Convoy under Bargeer Ram Rao, conſiſting of 470 regular Infantry and 250 Horſe, marched on the 14th June, and is expected to return the 31ſt July, 1½ month, at 970 per month, — 1,555

Total for Convoys —

Zukhum Putty, or an allowance to Soldiers wounded in battle, for the purpoſe of defraying the expenſes incident to the cure of their wounds, for 17 months, — —

Augmentation of regular Infantry, viz. 1026, at 2 Pagodas each Private, or the monthly expenſe including Officers of 2341½ for 18 months from February 1803, to July 1804, both included. - - - - - - - 42,147

N. B. It is not intended to diſcharge this augmented eſtabliſhment.

One thouſand Peons from the Candachar eſtabliſhment ſerving at Hurryhur for 15 months, from February 1803 to April 1804 both included, at 1 Pogoda each. - - - - - - 15,000.

N. B. The Candachar Peons, when at their reſpective houſes, receive a ſmall pay, partly in waſte land, partly in money, of from 2 to 3 Rupees per month; when called out for ſervice within Myſoor, they receive an addition of one Pagoda, and on foreign ſervice the ſame Batta as the regular Sepoys.

Total Augmentation of regular Infantry and Peons. - - - - - - 57,147

Total already expended 2,66,388½

On the return of the Troops from ſervice, the cuſtom of Eaſtern nations, a due ſenſe of the ſervice they have rendered, and the expediency of an impreſſion favorable to future levies, rendered it indiſpenſable to beſtow honorary Rewards, Ornaments, Khilauts, reimburſement for Horſe killed in action or died from fatigue, together with ſome ſmall pecuniary preſent to each individual.

This head will involve an expenſe of 1,89,000 Rupees, or Star Pagodas - - 54,000

The Dewan conſiders it to be impracticable, (without effects fatal to the ſucceſs of any future exertion of a ſimilar nature,) to let it be underſtood, that he intends to diſband 2300 Horſe. This operation muſt be effected gradually, (and as far as poſſible,) imperceptibly; it cannot be commenced before the expiration of two or three months, nor be completed in leſs than twelve.

The expenſe of this arrangement is eſtimated at	1,00,000
Calculated expenſe on the return of the Troops,	1,54,000
Total	4,20,388½

ABSTRACT.

Equipment of the *Firſt* Detachment,	34,183½
Ditto *Second* ditto,	39,278½
Exceſs of pay to the Horſe, over that allowed by the Honorable Company,	87,750
Infantry Peons, &c. ſerving with the Horſe,	24,650
Dooley Bearers with the Britiſh Army,	5,760
Rewards and Preſents given by Biſhnapah,	3,150
Convoys,	13,347
Zukhum Puttee,	1,123,
Augmentation of Infantry and Peons,	57,147
Preſents, Rewards and reimburſements to the Troops on their return,	54,000
Expenſe of gradually diſcharging, inſtead of immediately diſbanding 2,300 Horſe	1,00,000,
Total	4,20,388½

DEDUCTION.

The Rajah's eſtabliſhment of Horſe previouſly to the preparation for War was 1500; the number which he maintained for the ſervice of Myſoor during the war was 1050, the expenſes of 450 Horſe fall therefore to be deducted from the above account of extraordinary expenſes incurred in conſequence of the war; the pay within Myſoor being at the rate of 10 Canterai or 8 Star Pagodas to each Horſeman for 17 months at 2,60 per month, - 61,200 0 0

Clear Extra Charges 3,19,188½ 0 0

ADDITIONAL EXPENSES aſcertained on the return of the Horſe

Remiſſions to various perſons on account of advances in Camp for the purchaſe of Horſes on their return to Myſoor, remitted - - - 36,185

Stoppages due from the pay of Horſemen on their return to Myſoor, remitted, - - - - 10,295

Beſtowed in honorary Rewards beyond the calculated amount, - - 4,258

50,738 0 0

Total Star Pagodas 4,09,926 5 0

Canterai Pagodas 4,91,911 8 0

(Signed) M. WILKS,

Acting Reſident.

APPENDIX CONTAINING OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE AFFAIRS OF MYSOOR.

Appendix A.

EXTRACT *from the* GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE, *on the Affairs of* MYSOOR, *dated* FORT WILLIAM, *the 5th October*, 1804.

BY the third article of the Subſidiary Treaty of Myſoor, concluded on the 8th of July, 1799, it is ſtipulated, that in the event of War, or of preparation for War with any State or Power, the Rajah of Myſoor ſhall contribute towards the diſcharge of the encreaſed expenſe incurred by the augmentation of the Military force and the unavoidable charges of War, ſuch a ſum, as ſhall appear to the Governor General in Council at Fort William, on an attentive conſideration of the means of the Rajah of Myſoor, to bear a juſt and reaſonable proportion to his actual net Revenue.

It now becomes neceſſary to conſider, whether the expenſes actually incurred by the Rajah of Myſoor, in co-operating with the Britiſh power, during the late War againſt the confederated Marhatta Chieftains, equal the amount of the ſum which the Rajah might be juſtly required to pay, under the proviſions of the third article of the Subſidiary Treaty of Myſoor.

With

With a view to the deciſion of this queſtion, the Honorable Major General Welleſley * paſſed through Seringapatam for the purpoſe of obtaining complete information with regard to the extent of the Rajah of Myſoor's reſources, of the fixed diſburſements of his Government, and of the extraordinary expenſes incurred by the Rajah of Myſoor for the proſecution of the War.

The reſult of Major General Welleſley's inquiries at Seringapatam, is diſtinctly ſtated in the annexed Diſpatch from that Officer, under date 18th of July. Appendix B.

It is in the recollection of the Board, that with reference to the diſturbances which exiſted in the Marhatta Empire at the cloſe of the year 1802, the Government of Fort St. George received inſtructions from this Government to propoſe to the Dewan of Myſoor, the augmentation of the regular Eſtabliſhment of the Rajah of Myſoor's Cavalry.

The Reſident at Myſoor, under the orders which he had received for that purpoſe from the Government of Fort St. George, requeſted the Dewan to entertain all the ſerviceable Sillahdar Horſe in Myſoor, to be at the charge of the Honorable Company from the period of their croſſing the river Toombudra, until their return. In conſequence of this requiſition, *One thouſand two hundred additional* Sillahdar Horſe were entertained by the Dewan of Myſoor.

Subſequently to the commencement of the War, the Dewan was requeſted by the Right Honorable the Governor of Fort St. George to encreaſe the levies of Sillahdar Horſe, and the Dewan accordingly at different periods of time entertained to the number of *One thouſand and forty-five*.

* On the 24th June 1804, Major General Welleſley reſigned the Military and Political Powers veſted in him by the Governor General on the 26th of June 1803, and proceeded to Fort William, in conformity to the Governor General's inſtructions for that purpoſe.

The

The charge upon the Honorable Company for the employment of the additional Sillahdar Horſe was fixed at the rate of Thirty-five Rupees, or Ten Star Pagodas per Menſem, for each efficient Horſeman. The actual diſburſement of the Government of Myſoor however, on account of thoſe additional levies, and on account of extra charges incurred in the equipment of the whole force of Cavalry employed in co-operation with the Britiſh Troops during the War, greatly exceeded the amount charged to the Honorable Company.

The Government of Myſoor alſo incurred various other extra expences in the proſecution of the War; a detail of the whole of the extra charges incurred by the Government, is comprized in the Statement annexed to the Honorable Major General Welleſley's Diſpatch of the 18th of July, and amounts to the ſum of 2,39,188½ Pagodas. To this ſum is to be added the expenſe to which the Government of Myſoor will be expoſed by a gradual, inſtead of an immediate reduction of the body of Sillahdar Horſe to the Peace eſtabliſhment of Myſoor: An immediate reduction of that body of Troops would obviouſly be unfavorable to the ſucceſs of any future exertion of a ſimilar nature on the part of the Government of Myſoor; that expence therefore is unavoidable, conſiſtently with the principles of policy and prudence; and muſt be conſidered to form a part of the extra charges upon the Government of Myſoor occaſioned by the War. The clear extra charges therefore incurred by the Government of Myſore, amount to the ſum of 3,39,188½ Pagodas.

The third article of the Subſidiary Treaty was not intended to eſtabliſh a preciſe rule to determine the proportion, which the pecuniary aid to be afforded by the Rajah of Myſoor to the Britiſh Government on occaſions of joint War, ſhould bear to the reſources of his Country; it would indeed have been difficult, if not impracticable to have formed ſuch a rule. I am of opinion that the queſ-

tion

tion of the Rajah's complete execution of the third article of the Subſidiary Treaty on the occaſion of the late War, ſhould be determined with reference to the general exertions of the Government of Myſoor in ſupport of the common cauſe, as well as to the extent of its pecuniary contributions.

The diſpatch from Major General Welleſley to which I have referred in this Minute, contains a juſt and moſt honorable teſtimony of the zeal, judgment, and fidelity which regulated the exertions of the Government of Myſoor in co-operating with the Britiſh Power, and of the degree in which thoſe exertions contributed to the ſucceſsful proſecution of the War. In my judgment therefore, the Government of Myſoor muſt be conſidered to have afforded to the Britiſh Government and its Allies in the late War, a degree of aid, greatly exceeding that which the Britiſh Government and its Allies could have derived from a mere pecuniary contribution on the part of the Rajah of Myſoor, equal in amount to the extra charges actually incurred by the Rajah of Myſoor on the occaſion of the late War.

The amount however of the extra charges incurred by the Rajah of Myſoor, viewed as a pecuniary contribution, appears to me to be as conſiderable as could be reaſonably and juſtly required from the Rajah of Myſoor, under the proviſions of the third article of the Subſidiary Treaty.

After deducting ſeven lacs of Pagodas payable to the Honorable Company on account of the Subſidiary Force ſtationed in Myſoor, the amount of thoſe extra charges is nearly equal to *One-fifteenth* of the groſs Revenue of the Rajah's Dominion. That amount alſo nearly equals the aggregate of the ſums intended by the Dewan of Myſoor to be annually ſet aſide for the expreſs purpoſe of meeting the contingency of War, as deſcribed in the fifteenth paragraph of Major General Welleſley's diſpatch, and may therefore be conſidered at the commencement of the

the War, to have conſtituted nearly the whole of the diſpoſable funds of the Government of Myſoor.

For theſe reaſons I am decidedly of opinion, that the Government of Myſoor has fulfilled the obligations impoſed upon it by the third article of the Subſidiary Treaty, in the moſt complete and ſatisfactory manner.

With a view to obviate the embarraſſments which might hereafter ariſe from the difficulty of defining the extent of the aid to be eventually required from the Rajah of Myſoor, under the proviſions of the third article of the Subſidiary Treaty, I propoſe, that the aid actually afforded by that Government on the occaſion of the late War, be conſidered as the ſtandard by which our future demands on the Government of Myſoor ſhall be regulated on ſimilar occaſions.

I have great ſatisfaction in availing myſelf of this occaſion to record my deliberate declaration, that every object which I contemplated, in the ſettlement of the Government of Myſoor on the terms of it's actual relation to the Britiſh power, has been completely accompliſhed. The affairs of the Government of Myſoor have been conducted with a degree of regularity, wiſdom, diſcretion, and juſtice, unparalelled in any Native State in India. The benefits of this ſyſtem of adminiſtation, combined with the conditions of its connection with the Britiſh Government, have been manifeſted in the general tranquility and proſperity of the Rajah of Myſoor's dominions, in the encreaſe of the population and reſources of the Country, in the general happineſs of the People, and in the ability of the Government of Myſoor to diſcharge with zeal, and fidelity, every obligation of the ſubſiſting Alliance.

Under the operation of the Treaties of Myſoor and Seringapatam in the courſe of five years, that Country has acquired a degree

of

of proſperity, which could not poſſibly have been attained under any other ſyſtem of political connexion, and has been enabled in ſome degree to repay, by the efficacy of its aſſiſtance in the hour of emergency, the benefits which it has derived from the protecting influence and power of the Britiſh Government.

I diſcharge a ſatisfactory part of my duty in availing myſelf of this occaſion to record the high ſenſe, which I entertain of the merits and ſervices of the Dewan Poorneah. To the extraordinary abilities, eminent public zeal, integrity, judgment, and energy of that diſtinguiſhed Miniſter, muſt be aſcribed, in a conſiderable degree, the ſucceſs of the meaſures, which I originally adopted for the ſettlement of Myſoor, and the happy and proſperous condition of that flouriſhing Country. The merits and ſervices of the Dewan have been peculiarly conſpicuous in the promptitude and wiſdom manifeſted by him in the application of the reſources of Myſoor to the exigencies of the public Service, during the late War with the confederated Marhatta Chieftains: and I deem it to be an act of juſtice to acknowledge, that the expectations, which I formed in ſelecting Poorneah for the important office of Miniſter of Myſoor, have been greatly exceeded by the benefits which have reſulted from his excellent Adminiſtation.

Appendix B.

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL THE HONORABLE ARTHUR WELLESLEY, TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, ON THE AFFAIRS OF MYSOOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
&c. &c. &c.

Seringapatam, July 18, 1804.

MY LORD,

1. ON my journey from Poonah, in obedience to Your Excellency's Orders, I have paſſed by this place, in order that I might have a perſonal communication with the Dewan and the acting Reſident, regarding the diſtribution of the Cavalry belonging to the Rajah of Myſoor, which have been ſerving under my Command.

2. The total number of Cavalry in the ſervice of the Rajah is now 4000, of which 3000 have been with me; the original number of 2000 having been reinforced at the commencement of the late War. The reſult of long diſcuſſions regarding the diſpoſal of this body of Troops has at laſt been, that their numbers ſhall be gradually reduced to 2000; and that one year ſhall elapſe, before thoſe to be diſcharged, ſhall be diſmiſſed from the ſervice.

3. As I had experienced in the benefits to be derived from theſe Troops in the ſervice of the Rajah, I was deſirous that ſome mode ſhould be adopted of retaining the whole; I found that the Rajah could not maintain a greater number than 2000, without breaking through the rules of œconomy, which have been laid down by the Dewan, with a view to enable the Rajah's Government to afford

afford the aſſiſtance which the Britiſh Government may demand from the Rajah in time of War, under the third Article of the Subſidiary Treaty of Myſoor, or without applying to the payment of the Troops thoſe funds, which have hitherto been employed by the Dewan, in the conſtruction and repair of Tanks, Water-courſes, Roads, Bridges and other Works, which will tend to the improvement and increaſe of the agriculture and reſources of the Country.

4. The number of 4000 Horſe will therefore be reduced to 2000 in the courſe of one year; and this number is 500 more than the ordinary Peace Eſtabliſhment of the Rajah's Government.

5. As your Excellency will probably be deſirous to take into your conſideration the ſituation of the Rajah's Government, and to aſcertain how far that Government has performed the ſtipulations of the third Article of the Subſidiary Treaty of Myſoor, I proceed to give your Excellency an account of the ordinary reſources and expenſes of that Government, and the extraordinary expenſes it incurred during the War; with ſuch other information regarding it, as may be uſeful to enable your Excellency to review its ſituation. I have had a full communication upon the whole of this ſubject with the Dewan and the acting Reſident, and I write from authentic documents.

6. It appears the Rajah's groſs revenue is about twenty-four lacks of Canterai Pagodas. It has been raiſed to this ſum by the ſuperior management of the Dewan, by his attention to the repair of Tanks and Water-courſes, and the conſtruction of Roads and Bridges; by the encouragement which he has given to ſtrangers to reſort to, and ſettle in Myſore, and by his general endeavours to improve the agriculture of the Country, and the ſituation of the people under the Government of the Rajah.

7. The expenſes for the repairs of Tanks and Water-courſes, and the conſtruction of Roads and Bridges; for the public Buildings

for

for the Rajah's accommodation and other public works; the remiſſions for unfavorable ſeaſons, and the Military and Civil expenſes of the Government are liable to fluctuation. But the Dewan at an early period of his adminiſtration, determined to provide means to enable the Rajah's Government to comply with any requiſition which the Britiſh Government might make for aſſiſtance in War, under the third Article of the Subſidiary Treaty of Myſoor; and has ſaved annually a ſum of money amounting to *one lack* of Star Pagodas. He has made this ſaving the criterion, by which he has endeavoured to regulate his diſburſements, and he has conſidered the ſum reſulting from that ſaving, to conſtitute the fund for anſwering any eventual demand, under the third Article of the Treaty.

8. The Peace eſtabliſhment of Myſoor in the end of the year 1802, conſiſted of 1500 Cavalry, 3000 regular Infantry in Battalions (to which number 1000 were added during the War), 2500 Peons in conſtant pay, at two Canterai Pagodas each, per Month, (to which number 400 were added during the war,) and 12,000 Candachar Peons, liable to do duty at their reſpective villages (to which number 1000 were added and called out during the war).

Peace Eſtabliſhment of the Rajah of Myſoor, 1500 Cavalry, 3000 Regular Infantry, 2500 Peons, 12,000 Candachar.

9. The Candachar Peons conſtituted the ancient Military force of the Country; and the neceſſity of providing againſt their becoming the inſtruments of commotion, compelled the Dewan, in the firſt year of his Government, to entertain ſo large a number as 20,000, which has been gradually reduced, on better information and improved arrangement.

10. They receive a village pay of from two to three Rupees per Month according to local circumſtances, half in money, and half in lands; and three Rupees and a half, in addition, when called out from their reſpective villages within the limits of Myſoor; with Batta when ſent on foreign ſervice.

11. The

11. The preſent eſtabliſhment is fixed on the principle of having, at leaſt, one individual of every family of the ancient Military claſs, in the pay of the State; and the family is permitted to relieve this individual according to its convenience. This arrangement appears well calculated to inſure the allegiance of the whole, and in caſe of emergency, 20,000 men of this irregular deſcription of force might be aſſembled at a few days notice.

12. As every Candachar Peon is a cultivator, the Dewan is anxious to limit their ſervices to local duty; which conſiſts in being ready to obey the call of the Officers of Police, and take their tour of duty in the village Fort to which they are attached.

13. The 2500 Peons, kept in conſtant pay, do duty with the regular Infantry in the more important Forts and Stations, or in the perſonal guard of the Rajah, the Dewan, or the principal Officers of the Government; they are ſelect men, of reſpectable character, who have ſeen ſervice, and are conſidered to be entirely truſt-worthy. They alſo are occaſionally indulged with the privilege of relief, according to their domeſtic convenience.

14. The regular Infantry are compoſed of the Sepoys, who were formerly in the ſervice of Tippoo Sultaun; they are paid at the ſame rates, and cloathed and armed in the ſame manner as the Company's native Infantry; they are commanded by the Sirdars of the State, and are a regular, orderly, and obedient body, and their diſcipline of a deſcription to render them uſeful on Service, in aid of the Company's Troops.

15. I have the honor to incloſe a detailed account of the extraordinary expenſes* incurred by the Government of Myſoor, occaſi-

* This account was afterwards corrected by Major Wilks, the Acting Reſident, and tranſmitted together with his Report.

oned

oned by the late War. This account, together with the preceding detail of the Rajah's reſources, and his ordinary expences, will enable your Excellency to form a judgment, whether the Government of the Rajah of Myſoor has complied with the ſtipulation of the third Article of the Subſidiary Treaty of Myſoor.

16. Till the late Treaties of Peace ſhall have had their full effect, and the Marhatta Empire ſhall have recovered its tranquility after the long and violent convulſions by which it has been diſturbed, particularly until the Deckan ſhall have recovered in ſome degree from the effect of the exiſting famine, the Dewan propoſes that the Peace Eſtabliſhment of Myſoor ſhall be 2000 Horſe, 4000 regular Infantry in Battalions, 2,500 Peons in conſtant pay, and 12,000 Candachar Peons; being an encreaſe beyond the Peace Eſtabliſhment of 1802, of 500 Horſe, and 1000 regular Infantry.

17. Upon the occaſion of bringing under your Excellency's review the ſtate of the Myſoor Government, and of the expenſes it incurred in the late War, I cannot avoid to advert to the material aſſiſtance it afforded upon that occaſion. In conſequence of the regularity of the ſyſtem of Government eſtabliſhed by the Dewan, and the improvements of the Country, its reſources were ſo much increaſed as to enable him to provide for all the calls made upon him, either for the equipment of the Corps fitted out at Seringapatam, for the ſubſiſtance of the army on its march from the Carnatic to the frontier; for the ſupply of the Magazines formed in Myſoor, and of the departments of the army, or for the large quantities of Grain required by the Cavalry and by the Brinjaries, &c. All theſe ſupplies, which amounted to about 60,000 Bullock loads of Grain principally Rice, 60,000 head of Sheep &c. &c. &c. were furniſhed with a facility hitherto unknown in this part of India. The Dewan has ſince continued to forward ſupplies to the Army under my command as faſt as the Brinjaries have been found to take them up; and beſides contributing to the ſubſiſtance of the Corps* under

* The Corps de Reſerve in the Doab of the Toombudra and Kiſtna Rivers.

Major

Major General Campbell, he has lately forwarded large quantities of Grain into Canara, in order to enable the Collectors in that province to export larger quantities for the ſupply of Bombay and Poonah.

18. Beſides the Troops employed with me, to whoſe ſervices I have frequently drawn your Excellency's notice, the Dewan had a [illegible] Corps of Troops on the Rajah's frontier, from the time I
March 1803. marched from the Tombudra till I returned, which he commanded in perſon as long as the War laſted; and a detachment of thoſe Troops, under Khan Jehan Khan diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the deſtruction of a band of Freebooters who had aſſembled in Savanore, and threatened Myſoor.

19. I now take the liberty of congratulating your Excellency upon the ſucceſs of all your meaſures reſpecting the Government of Myſoor, and upon the practical benefits which the Britiſh Government has derived from its eſtabliſhments; I cannot avoid at the ſame time, expreſſing an anxious hope, that the principles on which that Government was eſtabliſhed, and has been conducted and ſupported, will be ſtrengthened and rendered permanent.

I have the Honor to be,

My LORD,

With the greateſt Reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient,

And faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Appendix C.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL TO THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED THE 5th OF OCTOBER, 1804.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK,

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

MY LORD,

THE Governor General in Council having taken into his conſideration, the preſent ſtate of the Government of Myſoor in its Relation to the Britiſh Government, and with reference to the great alterations which have been produced in the Political ſituation of the ſeveral States of India, and eſpecially the Marhatta States by the Treaty of Baſſein, and by the reſult and conſequences of the late War againſt the confederated Marhatta Chieftains; of the Treaties of Peace, Partition, and Subſidiary Alliance; has now the honor to communicate to Your Lordſhip in Council, the reſult of his deliberations upon that important ſubject.

In a Minute which the Governor General recorded at Fort St. George on the 4th September 1799, His Excellency declared his intention, that the whole Civil and Military authorities of the Company's Government in Myſoor, ſhould be ſubject to the immediate Controul of the Government of Fort St. George, for the purpoſe

purpoſe of more effectually preſerving the union between them, and of giving them the greateſt degree of efficiency; obſerving however, at the ſame time, that the important change which had been produced in the Political State of India by the Conqueſt of Myſoor, and by the death of Tippoo Sultaun, rendered it indiſpenſibly neceſſary, that the Officers of Myſoor ſhould be brought under the cloſe and conſtant attention of the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General therefore expreſſed a deſire that the Supreme Government ſhould be regularly apprized of every Proceeding in Myſoor, and that no meaſure of importance ſhould be adopted by the Government of Fort St. George with reſpect to Myſoor, without the previous approbation of the Governor General in Council.

The great alterations which have ſubſequently taken place in the Political State of India, and eſpecially the improved connection which has been eſtabliſhed between the Britiſh Government and the Peiſhwah, (whoſe Dominions are contiguous to thoſe of the Rajah of Myſoor,) require that the Civil and Military authorities of the Company eſtabliſhed in Myſoor, ſhould be placed under the direct authority of the Supreme Government. The Governor General in Council has accordingly determined to carry that arrangement into immediate effect.

His Excellency in Council deſires that your Lordſhip in Council will be pleaſed to iſſue Orders without delay to the acting Reſident in Myſoor, inſtructing him henceforward to addreſs his correſpondence directly to the Governor General in Council, and informing him, that in future, he will receive immediately from that Authority; ſuch Orders and Inſtructions as it may be neceſſary to iſſue to him for the guidance of his Conduct.

Your Lordſhip in Council will alſo be pleaſed to direct regular official Returns of the Troops, &c. ſerving in Myſoor, to be tranſmitted by the Commanding Officer directly to the Governor General in Council.

It

It is not intended that this Order ſhall ſuperſede the powers of the Government of Fort St. George, over the Army in Myſoor, or the eſtabliſhed Forms and Regulations of the Army of Fort St. George, from which eſtabliſhment, the forces employed in Myſoor, muſt continue to be furniſhed.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY,

G. H. BARLOW,

G. UDNY.

FORT WILLIAM,

5th of OCTOBER 1804.

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